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The NEW TRAIL



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Children Should Be Praised Not Criticized Constantly

By Angelo Patri

Fault-finding is the easiest thing in the world. There are people—we all know them—who rarely open their mouths but to find fault. Usually these folk have nothing to do that matters. Put in the place of the worker with whom he is finding fault, he would be about as useful as a second tail to a dog. But how he can tell the other fellow what is wrong with him and his work!

The fault-finder is a most depressing influence. He leaves depression in every footstep. He slows down the worker, robs him of energy, deprives him of the feeling of competency that is necessary for a wholesome, healthy attitude of mind. All this and nothing to compensate for it.

The foreman who never has a word of praise for the worker, the mistress who sees only the dust under the table, the school inspector who counts the scraps of paper he sees littering the playground, the mother who sees only the dirty hands of the child who has been doing something he hopes will please and surprise her pleasantly—these are the weights on the backs of the burden-bearers.

There is no 100 percent in anybody on this earth. No child ever yet grew up without worrying his father and mother; no teacher ever yet kept every rule, taught every child perfectly, and got every re-

port in on time. What of it? This is an imperfect world at best, and it is inhabited by imperfect human beings allowed a brief span of growth, a few years of service in which to forward their generation on the march to perfection. Why not cheer for the good they do? Cheer here and now instead of after they are dead?

No child can live a whole day without doing one good action. No teacher, however inefficient, can live a day in school without doing something praiseworthy. No parent can last through a day with children without once discovering an ability to deal worthily with them on occasion. Total failure, like total perfection, is impossible.

Then look for that one good deed, that one perfect movement, and speak of that one. Praise the good deed, and never mind the bad one. It can wait. Hold fast to the good one. Preserve it because it is the precious bit of heaven that is going to lighten the whole lump. Fault-finding sours the bread. Praise always sweetens it.

Praise, a word of encouragement and understanding, will give the child, the worker, the parent, strength for the next step. That is what he needs—strength, inspiration, your helpful word and hand. See that he gets it if you would have him succeed, and be rewarded yourself in spirit.



**Angelo Patri in The Edmonton Journal
draws on his wealth of information and ex-
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Editorial

A Special Word to the Graduates of 1948

The sign of an executive is that he gets others working for him. Our genial Alumni Secretary qualifies. He gets others to write his editorials. He does it in such a pleasant way too, the rascal. He makes it sound so easy, almost fun.

Perhaps he is right. Certainly it is a pleasure to extend a welcome to the new graduates—two convocations of you. We of 1924 thought we were quite a group. It was those old timers back in '16 who had to rely entirely on quality. We also had quantity. But the class of '48 seemingly reached the point at which, like the amoeba, it divided and pressed in upon the Chancellor in double strength. Or could it be that like a stock pile of U235 it was feared to allow too much concentration in one place?

You of '48 were a large class. Your weight will be felt in the professional and cultural life of our province. We hope that it will be equally felt within the ranks of the loyal alumni of the University of Alberta.

It is unnecessary to remind you that although your university education cost you, and probably others near and dear to you, much in the way of sacrifice and effort, it also cost your province and all its people, much also.

This was not grudgingly given and no recompense is demanded. Yet some display of gratitude does not come amiss.

What can an alumnus do? Not a great deal perhaps by individual effort, but collectively much: for just as in most fields of human endeavour it is the united effort of many, supporting the more active leadership of the few that brings great causes to fruition, so the small acts of large numbers of alumni may redound to the enhancement of the University.

May we suggest:

1.—That you maintain your membership in the Alumni Association.

This is a visible and concrete act by which you may continue to identify yourself officially with the University. As our organized graduate body grows in size and age and in the public reputation of its members its possibility for influence also grows. An alumni association can be of great value to the University but it must have members and resources.

2.—That you speak a good word for the University.

Critics are always more vocal than supporters. While it is not suggested that there are not weaknesses and defects, it must be clear to all of us who have eyes to see that the virtues, values and excellences of our alma mater greatly outweigh them. It is so easy for an ill-informed or prejudiced person to seize upon something small with which he may, rightly or wrongly, find fault and proceed to condemn the whole. Let us speak out respecting her merits.

3.—That you keep yourself informed as to what is taking place, over the years, on the campus.

This can be done in many ways but for most the simplest method is to remain a regular reader of the *New Trail*, which carries news items and articles which describe the new developments. The University of 1948 is not that of 1938. Similarly

that of 1958 will differ from the one which lingers in your memory. Keep your knowledge of the University and its work current in your mind.

4.—That you do whatever you can to augment the rather meagre endowment funds.

A university, even though it has state support, is greatly in need of funds, especially for scholarships and research. Even though you may not attain wealth sufficient to make a grand bequest or gift, you may join the Friends of the University at \$5.00 per year. Or you may persuade a friend or client to remember the university in his will. Or you may encourage a club or lodge or other organization to endow a fellowship or scholarship. "Mony a mickle maks a muckle." The University of Alberta will have to depend upon "mickles" for many years. Perhaps it would be best for such always to be substantially the case for it would signify a broadly based interest and affection.

And by way of a last word may we suggest that in due course, say about 1970, you send a new contingent to carry on, perhaps even excel, the traditions of '48.

W. H. SWIFT

President of the Alumni Association.

HONOURS FOR THE PRESIDENT

At its recent convocation, the University of Saskatchewan conferred upon President Newton the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and on July 26, the Senate of Cambridge University, England, at a special convocation, following the Conference of the Universities of the Empire at Oxford, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

The latter distinction has been rarely conferred upon Canadians and the awarding of it to Dr. Newton reflects credit upon himself and upon the University of Alberta.

Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, is the only other Canadian to be awarded an honorary degree at this convocation. He will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. It is understood that Cambridge University will also confer honorary degrees on four other Commonwealth university officials on this occasion.

The New Trail is happy to have this opportunity of offering to Dr. Newton hearty congratulations.

The attractive cover for this issue is from a water colour by Mr. J. B. Taylor, A.O.C.A., Painting Division, Department of Fine Arts. Mr. Taylor joined the staff of this university in 1947 after a brilliant career as student and teacher. He was awarded the Bronze Medal by the International Machines Company in the contemporary Canadian Art Exhibition in 1941 when the exhibition opened at the New York World's Fair. We are very grateful for his co-operation.

The Students' Union Building

By Willard (Bill) Pybus

"We need a Students' Union Building."

Almost every student, past or present, has made this statement at some time in his career at the University of Alberta. During the past two years the undergraduate body has been actively working to bring about the construction of such a building, and the purpose of this article is to bring the alumni of the university up-to-date on Students' Union Building activity on the campus.

* * * * *

I should like to begin, then, with a brief sketch of the history of the project.

In the early years of the university there was an evident need for a Students' Union Building. However, it was not until 1920 that the first efforts were made to bring it into existence. In that year, the records show that the possibility of building a gymnasium was discussed by the Union. By 1930 matters had progressed to the point where a referendum was placed before the student body, but the proposal was defeated and the project was dropped for a few years.

In 1934 a Gateway editorial suggested that the Union should plan not only for a gymnasium but for a building that would house administration offices, club-rooms, eating facilities and a swimming pool. Lack of finances brought this scheme to an early close. The inauguration of the Students' Union Building Reserve Fund two years later was an important step towards realization of a building. Interest increased greatly in the immediate pre-war years but World War II halted further activity.

In the fall of 1945 a War Memorial Building project was brought forward but it was turned down in favour of a Scholarship Memorial. The Students' Council of the following year started a vigorous building programme early in its tenure of office. The original plans called for a \$500,000 building to be financed upon a dollar for dollar contributory basis by the Students' Union and the Provincial Government. A great deal of effort was expended in coordinating structural and financial plans in an attempt to reach arrangements satisfactory to both parties. By the spring of 1947 a \$300,000 interest-free loan from the Provincial Government had been arranged. This amount, together with the Reserve Fund of \$100,000, totalled \$400,000 which would be available to commence construction, in 1948, on the first unit of a building. However, the rapidly increasing building costs of the post-war period did not permit work to be started on the then proposed first unit. It was readily seen that the building plans must be scaled down or more money must be forthcoming. In view of this situation the retiring Students' Council of 1946-47 decided to appoint an Advisory Board to assist the students in their undertaking.

Willard George Pybus is a recent graduate of the University of Alberta Faculty of Education. During the session 1947-48 he was Chairman of the Students' Union Building Advisory Board and at the present time he is Vice-Chairman. As far as the Students' Union was concerned he was Director of the Students' Union Building. Mr. Pybus is also a past-president of the Students' Union and to quote the Gateway, "Has probably done more than any one student to bring about the construction of a Union Building on the Alberta Campus." Mr. Pybus is now doing post-graduate work in Education and hopes to be around long enough to see his pet project well on the way to completion.

A full time chairman of the Advisory Board was appointed for the summer months of 1947 to ensure that the problem would be vigorously attacked.

The Advisory Board, working in conjunction with Student-President George Hartling and his 1947-48 Council, was able to bring before the student body the concrete proposals which will be outlined in this report to the Alumni.

* * * * *

The complete plans of the building show a social centre (stage one), a gymnasium and swimming pool (stage two), and an auditorium (stage three). Since the structural and financial plans for the social centre (stage one) have been approved by the student body and university authorities, construction can commence this summer, provided that the contractors' bids on the building come within the amount of money which is available.

Stage one of the Union Building is designed as a centre for extra-curricular student activity. It will include lounge and meeting rooms, students' and alumni offices, space for the production of student publications, a lunch room, a games room and faculty club rooms. Stage one, a meeting place for *all* students, is to provide pleasant surroundings for the interchange of opinions and ideas and will thus contribute to the greater development of Alberta students.

Too many graduates have left our university with the idea that the sole purpose of a university training is to increase their earning power: that any debt which they may owe to society, as potential leaders trained to assume responsibility, is completely discharged when the Bursar marks "Paid" on their fee cards. The Union Building is designed to assist us in gaining a better perspective on our university and ourselves and thus equip us, as graduates, to make our maximum contribution as *educated* men and women.

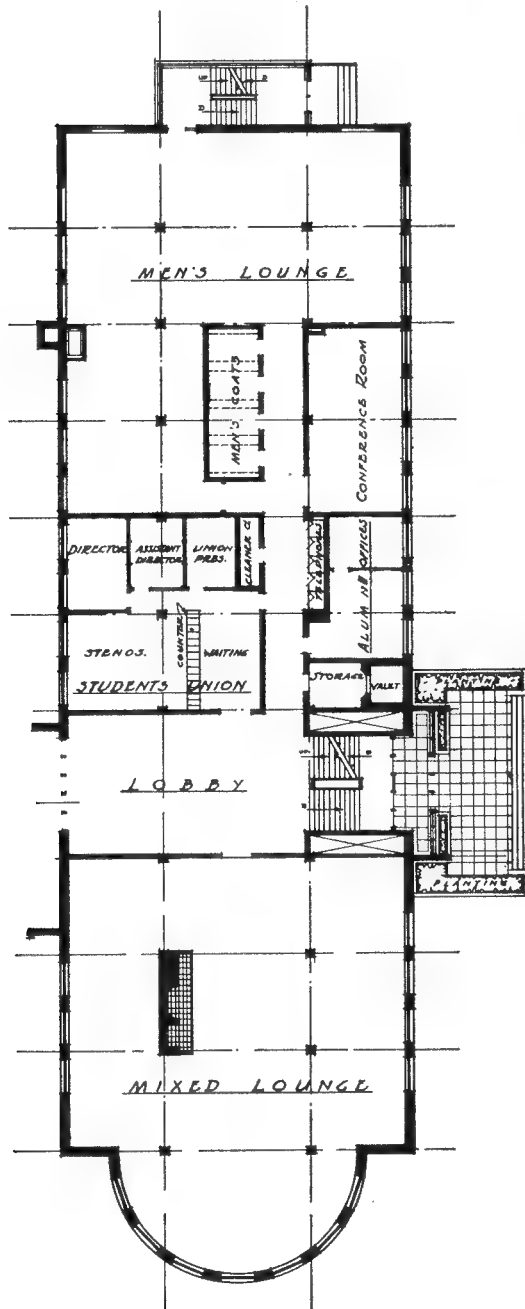
It is realized that a social centre providing facilities for informal meeting and discussion among all students does not take care of all extra-curricular activities which make up university life. It is hoped that later stages of the building will adequately fill the needs of the numerous specialized groups.

Stage one consists of a main floor, a basement and a second floor; three storeys in all. The outside dimensions of the building are 181 feet (east-west) by 62 feet (north-south). The brick will match either that used in the power plant or the darker type used in the Medical Building. Opinions are likely to vary on the suitability of the types mentioned. However, it is generally agreed that the problem of harmonizing exterior color schemes on the campus is becoming increasingly difficult. It is to be hoped that most people will favour the final choice. The exterior stonework is designed to meet a limited budget and should provide a pleasing contrast with that used on the Medical Building.

* * * * *

The estimated cost of stage one is \$500,000, not including the cost of furnishing. This amount has been raised in the following manner: (a) \$100,000 has been accumulated in the Students' Union Building Reserve Fund by means of a one dollar yearly assessment on Union fees—this was started in 1936 and the levy was increased to four dollars in 1946; (b) a \$400,000 interest-free loan has been negotiated with the Provincial Government. The loan is to be repaid over a period of twenty years out of an annual Students' Union Building levy of six dollars in

union fees. This action was approved by a referendum vote of the student body in February of this year. A proportionate levy upon summer session students will aid in the retirement of the loan.



Main Floor Plan

The Board of Governors is substantially assisting the project by assuming the cost of moving the Drill Hall and the maintenance cost of the building during the period of retirement of the Provincial Government loan. As a matter of fact, the Drill Hall has already been moved to its new location immediately south of its former position.

The students have assumed responsibility for furnishing the building and plans to raise the required funds with the aid of those interested in our university. The Alumni Association has shown an active interest in the building project and will be given an opportunity to invest financially in the Union Building when the furnishing campaign is launched.

* * *

Let us now make a tour of the interior of stage one.

The north four-door main entrance opens into a well lighted main lobby where Alberta's many trophies in all fields may be displayed. Space is provided at the south end of the lobby for a small newsstand and counters for the sale of tickets.

On the left is the men's and women's (mixed) lounge which is slightly less in floor area than the main dining room of Athabasca Hall. The room has fourteen large windows, seven of which are located in a rounded alcove looking eastward upon the campus. The interior decoration has not been decided. However, prominent Cana-

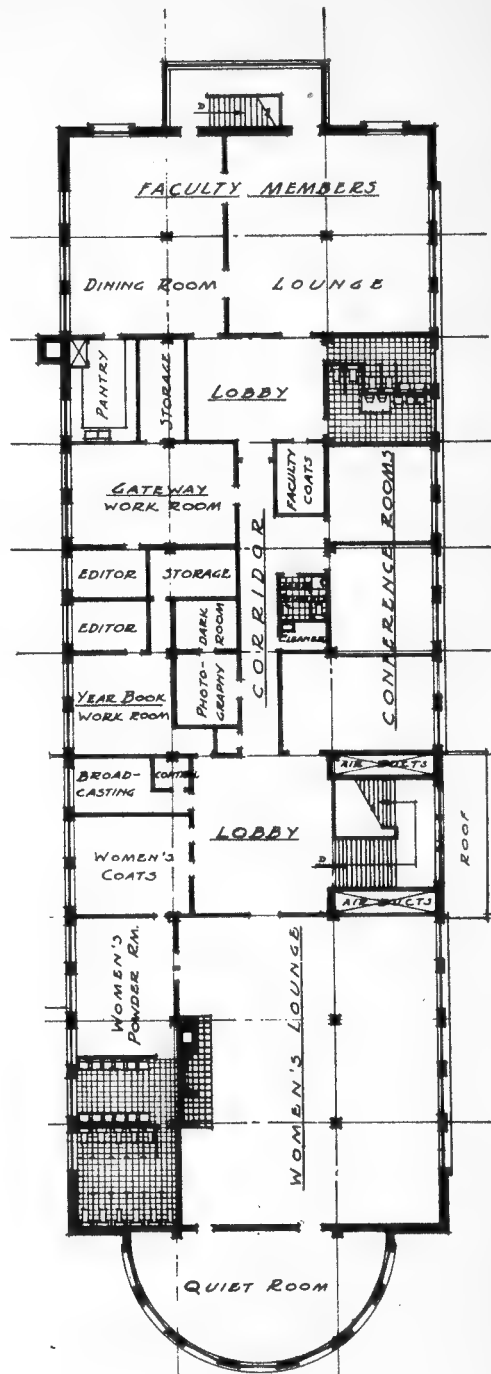
Mr. Pybus wishes to point out that since these floor plans were drawn, some very slight changes have been made. These are, however, so small that the descriptions given in the article are essentially accurate.—Ed.

will fill a long-felt need among the undergraduate body. The men's coat room is next to the telephones. The lounge is slightly less in floor area than the mixed lounge. A "quiet" section can be formed by means of a sliding panel wall. The men's lounge is well lighted by north and south windows which will provide a pleasing view, particularly toward the west.

Returning to the main lobby, we find the second floor and basement stairways. Let us go down first. To the left of the basement lobby is the games room which has the same floor area as the mixed lounge and can be fitted for billiards, table-tennis, checkers, chess, cards or any other indoor games which the student body may from time to time introduce.

The men's washrooms and a three-chair barber shop are situated just off the basement lobby.

Across the basement lobby from the games room is the combination snack bar and banquet room. Some of the stormiest controversies of the building project were centred around the eating facilities to be provided. The original plan was to move the present university cafeteria equipment over to the Students' Union Building, thus releasing the cafeteria building for other purposes. However, finances would not permit a full scale cafeteria large enough to meet the growing demand for eating facilities. Consequently, it was decided that instead of duplicating the present cafeteria capacity, a snack bar, seating 240 persons, should be built. It can later be expanded into a full scale cafeteria to seat 400 persons. In addition to service as a snack bar, the proposed room will be adequate to seat 200 persons at a formal ban-



Second Floor Plan

quiet; the snack bar would be closed on such an occasion. Until adequate kitchen space can be provided it is expected that a goodly portion of the food for a large banquet will have to be prepared by catering organizations.

Let us return to the now familiar main lobby and go up the stairs to the second floor.

On the left of the second floor lobby is the women's lounge which has a floor area approximately three-quarters that of the mixed lounge. A large fireplace in keeping with Wauneita tradition, the alcove "quiet" room and the numerous windows are the main features of this room. The Wauneitas will be consulted on all phases of the interior decoration of their lounge.

The women's washrooms and coat rooms are just off the second floor lobby.

Next to the women's coat room is a radio broadcasting control room which adjoins a series of three conference rooms which can be enlarged by means of sliding walls to form one room. Through scheduling of the various rooms maximum use can be made of available space.

Across the hall from the conference room are the publications' workrooms and offices. The yearbook staff will have a large workroom, a storeroom and an editor's office. The Gateway is provided with similar facilities. A photographic dark room and an adjoining workroom is situated in this publications section of the building and will be shared by the Photography Club, The Gateway and the Evergreen and Gold.

The faculty club rooms are a separate unit on the second floor and are accessible from the west side of the building. The lounge is approximately 30 feet by 32 feet and the dining room 30 feet by 26 feet. Food will be prepared in the basement kitchen and taken to the faculty pantry by means of a food elevator. Separate washrooms and coat rooms are provided. The faculty club rooms will be financed by a voluntary membership fee equal to the students' yearly building levy. The Board of Governors will pay the difference between the amount raised by the faculty members and the proportionate cost of the club rooms in relation to the whole building.

And that concludes our tour of the interior.

* * * * *

As has already been said, the preliminary step has been taken: the Drill Hall has been moved. If a firm bid which is within our financial ability can be obtained, construction on stage one will commence this summer. What was once a dream will become a reality. The student body, aided by the Advisory Board, university authorities, the alumni and numerous other groups, will have reached its immediate goal. Beyond stage one lies a further challenge. Because our university is young and self-critical, I think the challenge will be taken up.



Have you sent your new address to the Alumni office?

Voodooism and Obeah in the West Indies

By J. W. Howe

In a study of the customs of the native races of West Africa, the practice of voodoo rites is of more than passing interest, since such rites often play an important part in the lives of the people.

Much has been written about voodooism, too often, unfortunately, the writer having in mind the matter of reader interest rather than accuracy of detail.

When the slave trade was flourishing, natives from practically all countries along the West Africa Coast were captured and transplanted to the southern United States and the colonies of the West Indies. These slaves took with them many of their customs, including those of their religious rites. With the abolition of slavery the habits and customs of the freed slaves changed as might be expected, but certain forms of their voodoo rites together with modified forms much corrupt from the original are still practised.

The terms "voodooism" and "obeah" have, through common usage, come to be thought of as synonymous, which is quite incorrect. Voodooism is really a form of the old religion as practised by the natives in Africa, whereas obeah is the practice of sorcery, usually for evil purposes. Both voodooism and obeah are practised in the West Indies, the former particularly in Haiti, at one time a colony of France, but now an independent republic. The practice of obeah is found more generally in all countries of the West Indies, and flourishes wherever the majority of the population is of negro descent.

In Africa voodoo rites varied considerably, not only according to country but even among tribes within a country, each tribe having distinct rites not peculiar to another.

When, however, slaves from a number of these countries were taken and mixed together on the plantations, a fusing or mixing of the various voodoo rites resulted, until today the voodoo rites as practised are a mixture of those originating in many of the countries of West Africa.

The negro is naturally superstitious, believing in hidden forces and often using some strange methods of explaining the supernatural. Although in the West Indies the natives today are Christians, voodooism is still found.

During the period of slavery, slaves were not allowed to travel and few of them were allowed to attend church. As a result of these restrictions, sects which developed their own religion of voodooism sprang up, such sects having a strong Sudanese, Congolese, Dahomian, Bantu or Senegalese influence depending upon the part of Africa from which the sect originally came.

John Wallace Howe, B S A (Alberta), M Sc (Iowa), Ph D (Iowa), Assistant Professor of Animal Science at this university, has recently been appointed Director of the Division of Agriculture and Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Texas College of Arts and Industries at Kingsville, Texas. Dr. Howe has spent fourteen years in Jamaica where he was the principal of a school of agriculture. It was here that he came into contact with the mysterious matters of which he tells in this article. **Voodooism and Obeah in the West Indies** is based on a paper given by Dr. Howe before the University Men's Faculty Club during the session of 1947-48.

Voodooism recognizes a supreme being and teaches that all things are controlled by natural forces. The god or goddess recognized, and there are several, is considered a personified intelligent force. Voodooism is really a secret religious society with inner and outer sections, having a priesthood and laity, initiated and uninitiated adherents. It is not connected with the Christian religion of the natives and is something quite distinct, although Christian pictures have been seen as decorations in voodoo temples.

Briefly the rites as commonly found in the West Indies today can be divided into four main groups:

- (1) groups, sects or societies which follow an extremely ancient tradition, founded originally in Africa;
- (2) groups or sects which have their origin in the West Indies;
- (3) groups organized for financial gain by charlatans who have surrounded themselves by humbug or fraud, and
- (4) groups which practise black magic by sorcery or necromancy.

The first two groups would come under the heading of voodooism while the latter groups would be classed as forms of obeah.

Voodoo rites are conducted by a priestess or priest, usually the former, since it is believed that women make better mediums than men, and are therefore ranked higher in the cult. The ceremony is held in a temple or houmfort, usually crudely built, and giving little outward intimation as to the purpose for which it is used. The interior walls of the temple are often decorated in a serpent motif, although in some cases pictures of saints are used. An altar is located at one end of the temple decorated with an assortment of articles such as animal or human bones, flowers, food, fruit and stones, the latter selected usually for their peculiar colour and shape.

Drums play an important part in the voodoo ceremony and are usually three in number, varying from large to small in size, the largest being known as the maman or mother drum, the medium size the papa or father drum and the smallest the boula or baby drum.

The main part of the ceremony consists of the mamaloi or priestess and the papaloi or priest becoming, usually through hypnotism, possessed of the voodoo god. Usually, too, one of the participants in the ceremony, often a young girl, is placed facing an animal such as a goat or cock, and through hypnotism the spirit of the animal is transferred to the person. After this has taken place, the animal is then slaughtered and the blood of the animal drunk by those taking part in the ceremony. Birds and bulls are sometimes used for sacrifice. In some cases serpent worship is practised.

Much emphasis is laid on the use of charms or ouanges, which are usually worn around the neck. The charms are made from living material and much care is taken in the making, the art of making charms being passed on to the eldest child in the family. The strength of the charm depends more on the rites and ceremonies used in its manufacture than on the materials used. Charms can be made for good or evil; in the latter poisonous plants are often used. Charms for good are made by a papaloi or houngan, while the maker of charms for evil is known as a bacor in Haiti, and an obeahman in other parts of the West Indies. The charms are not used extensively in the voodoo ceremony, although they are usually placed on the altar during the ceremony by those taking part.

If a person suffers from the evil effects of an ouanga or evil charm, the only cure for him is to go to an houngan who, recognizing the symptoms, can take appropriate counter measures.

Contrary to the general belief the practice of voodooism is not confined entirely to the lower class native, but permeates all branches of native society. Although the practice may be decreasing to some extent, it forms an important part in the life of the natives, especially of those who are illiterate, and it will be many years before the practice disappears.

While voodoo is practised most commonly in Haiti, modified forms of similar rites are found in other countries of the West Indies.

A discussion of voodooism often brings an enquiry concerning the term "zombie" as used in Haiti. A zombie is considered to mean a human being who has been hypnotized or treated with some drug of high potency so as to appear dead, the person being kept in that state permanently. In such a case the brain of the person does not function normally. A zombie, however, is capable of obeying orders, which means that the person is little more than a working animal.

As certain persons believe they can turn a person into a zombie if they obtain the body soon enough after burial, graves of the newly buried are closely guarded for some time. Although it is difficult to visualize in this modern age the existence of zombies, that such a practice does exist is evidenced by a section of the penal code of Haiti, which states that the offence for causing a person to be a zombie is punishable by death.

The gap between voodoo and obeah is a wide one, the former being practised as a religion, while the latter is practised for evil and for the monetary return obtained from it.

Obeah is a form of black magic of African origin, the form varying with the country in which it is practised. The practice of obeah is strictly against the law and those convicted are dealt with severely in the courts.

The practice of obeah is usually performed by a man, known as an obeahman, and is usually one who over a period of time has developed a reputation for mystery in the community. Obeahmen are of the type who prefer to live by their wits rather than by hard work. This form of black magic works because it preys on the fears and superstitions of the native, and consists of a curse being placed on a person by another person, usually as a mark of revenge or spite.

If, for instance, a person believes he has suffered an injustice by another, he may go to an obeahman and pay him to place a curse on his enemy, the cost for such a service varying from a small charge up to \$25. The method of establishing a curse on another consists of placing on the doorstep, or some place where it can be readily seen, an evil smelling mixture of animal musk, poisonous weeds or herbs, decorated with feathers of a white cock. Strange characters are often chalked around the door of the house, so that the occupant will be sure to see that a curse has been placed on him. While the person in the house on which a curse has been placed usually knows who has paid the obeahman to place the curse, he is through fear and superstition unable to have it removed except through another obeahman.

It is amazing how fear of such a curse acts. Medical men who have treated persons under the influence of an obeah curse, state that the patient shows no

physical ailment, the illness being due entirely to fear: a fact which makes treatment difficult, and in some cases impossible.

The only treatment for a person suffering from an obeah curse is to have it removed by an obeahman whose power is stronger than that of the obeahman who originally placed the curse. This, of course, costs money, one of the insidious things about obeah being that it affects the lower classes who can, on the small wages received, ill afford the payment required.

While obeah is more commonly used to wreak vengeance by one person on another, it is also used by the obeahman to gain his own ends. An interesting case came before my notice which illustrates this clearly. A native boy, who had worked on a farm of which I had charge, had, over a period of years, come to assume the position of storekeeper, a position requiring considerable responsibility. The police came and informed me that they had a warrant for his arrest, the charge being forging of a will. He was tried in court, convicted, and served a sentence in the penitentiary. After his release I had an opportunity of discussing the case with him and he stated that an obeahman in the district, who evidently had assisted in helping another native to make out a will in which some land was involved, saw an opportunity, by forging the will, to obtain the land for himself. The obeahman, not wishing to be implicated in forging the will, threatened the boy that if he did not make the necessary alterations to the will, he would place an obeah curse on him. The boy, through fear of the obeahman, did as directed.

Natives have such fear of the powers of obeah that they are very reluctant to give evidence in court, which makes the suppression of the practice difficult. Cases of obeah practice are frequently on the court records, and considering that these are cases detected, it can be assumed that the practice is more than general in the West Indies. While education will help to reduce the practice of obeah, it will be necessary to overcome the superstition of the native, which in itself may take a long time.

CORRECTIONS

An error occurred on page 113 of the April issue of **The New Trail**. The paragraph under the year '30 should have read. Dr Eliot Corday (Cohen) has recently moved to 300 South Beverly Hills, California. We apologize for confusing Dr Corday with his actor-producer brother, Theodore

In the April issue of **The New Trail**, the name of Miss Zella Oliver was omitted on page 77. We wish to take this opportunity of apologizing to Miss Oliver for this error.

—Editor

Please reply promptly to notices from the Alumni office.

That Old Oak Table

Georgina H. Thomson

"When does a piece of furniture become an antique?" I pondered as I finished reading an article in my home decorating magazine. The writer had been describing how he and his wife furnished an attic apartment effectively with little outlay by buying second-hand pieces and cleverly making them over. Among their acquisitions was one described in this spritely way: "Next we bought an ancient round oak table—the kind that twenty-five years ago graced every decent citizen's dining room. We knew the man secretly thought he had robbed us at exactly one dollar cash." He then went on to tell how they sawed this table into sections, putting them together again in such a way as to make a modernistic dressing-table and seat.

When I finished this account I blushed for shame, or should have done so, for in my own dining-room, occupying the position of honour in the centre of the room, was just such an "ancient" table, and, crowning infamy, it was not only of oak but of fumed oak. This finish had been chosen by us when we bought it a quarter of a century ago, first, for the reason that prompts most purchases, because it was fashionable; and second, it would not easily mar under the onslaughts of a large clan of relatives with numerous offspring.

Having read the aforementioned article, by all the canons of good taste I should immediately sally forth and rid myself of this monstrosity. But this has its difficulties. I cannot afford to replace it, for even if I were to sell it, the price paid by our friend, allowing for some profit to the dealer, would not go far toward the purchase of a new table.

I should be as well advised to dispose of it as my parents did of an old-fashioned four-poster bed when I was a child. The four posts were first sawed off in an attempt to modernize it. But when iron beds began to come in, the wooden veteran was ousted by a white-painted iron upstart with brass knobs, and found its way to the wood pile, where it was chopped up for firewood. Vandalism, you say? Perhaps, but not more so than the fate meted out to the oak table of our article.

The iron bed, in turn hopelessly outmoded, now does duty on the sleeping-porch. Not long ago I was apologizing for it to a friend, but she said, "Keep it. One of these times it will be considered an antique and you will get a good price for it."

Which brings us back to the original question—what is the difference between a second-hand discard and a valuable antique? Is it a matter of line and beauty as to what survives? This is undoubtedly true in such designs as those of Hipplewhite, Adams or Chippendale. But what about the Victorian period? In my childhood this ornate, fussy style was beginning to be held up to ridicule. I remember how a certain magazine carried as a regular feature a double column called "Good Taste

We are pleased to have another short article by Miss Georgina Helen Thomson, B.A. '19, M.A. '25, librarian on the staff of the Calgary Public Library. Like Miss Thomson, many readers have been impressed by the bland efficiency of certain magazine writers in the matter of home decoration. For our own part, we never read their articles; they are too depressing. People who cannot drive a nail are seldom interested in the wonderful feats of those who can. But Miss Thomson has given us a new idea: the next time we wish to dispose of some trash we shall call an antique dealer instead of the usual junk man.

and Bad Taste." In the "bad" column appeared elaborately carved and ornamented examples of Victorian taste, while under "good" were bare, severe models of the "Mission" type. Today the very pieces they ridiculed are being bought up at good prices, and many people of means and discrimination are furnishing their homes in the Victorian style.

Does the value of an antique depend on the sturdiness and solidity of its construction? If so, we would have to rule out many of our most beautiful antiques. I recall a drawing-room from whose Chippendale chairs guests above average weight were warned off by an anxious hostess. As for sturdiness, nothing could excel that oak table of ours. Pulled out to its full extent, it has valiantly groaned in the approved traditional manner under the bountiful fare provided for the Christmases, Thanksgivings and various other anniversaries celebrated in our large family in the last twenty-five years. In its off hours the children have spread out their homework or played games on its homely surface, while the distaff members of the household have unrolled their dress lengths upon it and cut out garments shaped by the paper patterns that changed with the changing years. I cannot quite see the highly-polished, gracefully proportioned tables on display in the shops today meeting these varied requirements.

So I think I shall just keep the faithful oak veteran. It may be that the clue to antiques is a matter of age alone. Perhaps some day, when the whirligig of time brings in his revenue, some collector may hear of our table, one of the rare survivors of its type, and buy it from us at a price well over the dollar mark, afterwards boasting to her friends, "My dear, genuine early twentieth century, and I picked it up for a song!"



Mr R Winslow Hamilton has been appointed Chairman of the University Hospital Board in succession to the late Ray E Staples

Mr Hamilton graduated in Commerce from the University of Alberta, winning First Class General Standing and the T Eaton Co Ltd Gold Medal. In his final Chartered Accountant examinations he was awarded the prize offered by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta. For some time he was a part-time instructor in Accounting at the University, and for several years has been a member of the firm of Winspear, Hamilton, Anderson & Co

The Great Summons

Kennedy L. Ford

We have in our home a book of Chinese poems which were probably written between 500 B.C. and 900 A.D. These poems, many of them, are as modern and timely as if they were written today. One I especially like has the title, "The Great Summons." The author, Chu Yuan, was expelled from the court and in keeping with Chinese superstition of the times, had a fear that he was going to lose his soul. The Chinese believed that if they committed some wrong, their souls would depart from them. So the author in poetry pleaded with his soul not to go north where the land is cold, frozen, and barren; nor east where ocean commerce, great cities, and crowded living conditions prevail; nor to the south where poisonous reptiles, ease and plenty abound, nor to the west where drouths, and an unrelenting sun scorch the earth. He asked his soul to stay where there were safety and security.

We are living in a very small world. Many think that World War III, if it comes, will be fought in the arctic regions of our North. No point on this earth is *out of reach of modern transportation*. We are able to go and our enemies can come to us from the north, south, east or west.

Now I am not one of those "5 minutes till 12" alarmists. They may be right, it may be that nuclear fission, bacteriological warfare, or other more deadly weapons will just wipe us out in a few days or hours.

But I don't think so. I don't believe that our civilization is that "dumb".

Don't you imagine that when man first developed the process of starting a fire by striking two stones together, that some folks said, "This is the end: fire will destroy all plant life: we will surely starve or burn alive: if our enemies discover the process they will burn our crops, our homes, everything we possess"?

The *great summons* or the *great challenge* that I wish to remind you of is that we must find a substitute for war. We must find a substitute for war or be faced with the threat of annihilation from enemies in any part of the world.

We are told that wars are a biological necessity; that a race that does not fight will become lazy, indolent, and sterile. We are reminded that during the war we all pulled together for a common cause against the enemy, but now we are split up into factions and groups, quarrelling, and working for the selfish interest of ourselves and our group.

It is my humble opinion that if we ever find a substitute for war, it will be found in the field of Christian education. I am not saying that belonging to some church will bring world peace, nor that holding a degree from some college will bring peace.

The most effective fighters in this world are Christians, and their officers and leaders are college-trained men.

Kennedy L. Ford, Alumni Secretary at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, is also the President of the American Alumni Council. This is the first time that **The New Trail** has had the opportunity to welcome to its pages an official of the Alumni Council. The editor had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ford at the Regional Conference in Spokane and has been eager ever since to introduce him to the readers of this magazine. Mr. Ford in **The Great Summons** is speaking as the representative of eight million graduates in the composite associations of Canada and the United States.

We have a bread and butter type of education. It is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

We are well trained and skilled in our own field of specialization, but outside of our area of activity, we are little more than high grade morons. In other words, we may be outstanding electricians, dairymen, bankers, chemistry teachers, or what not, but we know so little about religion, economics, government, our foreign neighbours, and our own neighbours in other types of work, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at wise decisions regarding the many complex problems which arise in our democracy and our world of today.

If education based on Christian living is to replace war, we must change our ideas about education. Formal education must not end with graduation from high school or college. Education is a lifetime process.

Educators should, I believe, strive to develop methods of carrying our formal training far beyond the bread and butter stage. Perhaps we should all go to school until we are 50 rather than quit after high school or college. I do not mean that we should spend all our lives in class rooms, but by new educational methods such as motion pictures, radio, television, and other methods of rapid communication, we can spread the truth about many things that would make us more efficient on our jobs, more intelligent as voting citizens, and more informed about family life, animal husbandry, hobbies, investments, religion, literature, music and more appreciative of the finer things that most of us just don't have the time or the means or the "know-how" to enjoy.

So as we search for the truth about ourselves and the world in which we live, let us hope that man will find a way of life that will just simply make war useless and uncalled for. We should be smart enough to find a way of living that would make it utterly useless to wage war.

I realize of course that we must be realistic about this thing. Only half of the people in this world can read and write. I realize that we are living in a world where someone may stab you in the back when you are on your knees praying. I know we must be vigilant, armed, and prepared for World War III. But we must not be satisfied with that kind of life. *I think our future is clear.*

First: We must do our best to spread the Christian religion throughout the world. While we are trying to teach Christianity to others, we should try to learn it ourselves. The Bible asks us to do that. We should never forget that our form of government and our economy are founded upon Christian principles. The Bill of Rights, contracts, agreements, financial credit, even our currency, depend upon moral and ethical standards. The world must abide by a code of ethics and moral principles or our treaties and agreements will truly be just "scraps of paper."

Second: We must do our best to spread the blessings of democracy throughout the world. Liberty and justice will not be denied those who live under tyranny. We must always remember that our constitution guarantees to the individual, economic, social, and religious rights which took centuries for the common man to win. Our government is imperfect, but it is the kind of government which can be improved as we are capable of perfecting it. Capitalism at its worst offers more to the individual citizen than any form of state control. Our alumni in the future will do much toward world peace by establishing western industries and enterprises in all parts of the world.

We alumni secretaries have much to do through our alumni associations, alumni clubs, alumni magazines, alumni funds in helping mould alumni and student opinion into a strong force that will strengthen our leadership in world affairs.

If the American Alumni Council is to be international in scope, we must not limit our helpfulness to our own college or university.

We should not neglect the rehabilitation of colleges and universities in war-torn countries. The American Alumni Council could do much to assist colleges and universities in the rest of the world to establish alumni programs of their own, suited to their needs and traditions and thereby hasten their rehabilitation and self-sustenance in the future. The exchange of students and teachers with other countries will hasten mutual understanding. Frankly it is rather humiliating to find the young children in foreign countries taught to speak our language beautifully and correctly while we boast of an international vocabulary that consists of "oui" and "nein."

Our capitalists and taxpayers should realize that the best way to combat communism and strengthen our system of free competitive enterprise is to finance education adequately. We are all capitalists and taxpayers and we believe in capitalism. In preparing this talk, I tried to find evidence of communism in our colleges and universities. I am convinced that the number of people in this country who want to give up our way of life for some foreign "ism" are very few indeed. If anyone doubts the patriotism of college faculty and students, let him study the honor rolls of World War II.

Education is the keystone of our democracy. It should not be necessary for college presidents to ask for money to finance education. Industrialists and taxpayers should demand that a much higher percentage of our national income be spent for education through both privately-endowed and tax-supported institutions.

In conclusion, I want to say that the past year has been an exhilaratingly strenuous year for alumnors. New records of achievement have been established and yet there is still much to do. More than half the graduates of our colleges and universities do not respond in any tangible way to appeals from Alma Mater. But we are gaining ground. The percentage of active alumni is increasing each year. We are on our way.

If there is anything in this world that an alumni secretary must have, it is an abundant sense of humour. I like to read the following occasionally; I hope it helps you as it does me: it is taken from *A Florentine Revery* by H. H. Powers:

"The practical and the ideal; between these two there is no reconciliation, save in the finished work which their common effort has wrought. In this world of ours, there is instant need that something should be done with crude men and imperfect conditions. Somebody must take men as they are, appeal to them with arguments that they can understand, organize them for purposes that they can grasp, and appreciate. Selfish and coarse, they must be gratified, indulged, wheedled and cajoled. Envious, petty, and dull, they must be managed by hidden forces and hoodwinked into well doing. Endless compromise, patch work, and inconsistency enter into every working plan. There is much that defies the simple rules of right, much that will not bear the light, much that grates upon our sensibilities, in the workings of every party, every business, every church. There are no ideal organiza-

tions because there are no ideal people to organize. He who would be a doer of real things with real men must be a practical man; he must take men as they are.

"But while we must take men as they are, it must be with the unfailing purpose of making them what they ought to be. Take them as they are, or you will not take them at all. Make them what they ought to be or they are not worth taking. This is the never-ceasing reminder of the idealist, to keep in sight the final goal."

The outstanding mark of an alumnor is that we are all confirmed optimists. We do not accept defeat. I am very, very proud to serve in the ranks of a profession that causes people to give generously and do good things for higher education. If you will stand in the centre of any college campus among the ivy-covered buildings, you will feel the pull and vigour of young people going out better equipped than ever before. They will not fail! As you contemplate the past, you see the alumni all over the world, class on class, men and women who are great, others living and serving in modest circumstances. Everyone is different, yet they all carry the same brand—the imprinted love and devotion for Alma Mater.

It is our job to help keep that brand tender and burning forever. How fortunate we in the American Alumni Council are to be in the "know," and on friendly terms with eight million of the best trained minds of all time—the alumni of the colleges and universities of Canada and the United States.

The challenge of the Great Summons will be met through education of the mind and heart. We are not going back to the cave and the jungle: we are going forward.

NEW DEAN OF MEDICINE

Dr John W. Scott has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine to take office at September 1, 1948. Dr J. J. Ower will continue as Professor of Pathology, but has asked to be relieved of the deanship in order to have time to complete a number of investigational projects. Dr H. H. Rawlinson, who has been recording secretary of the Faculty of Medicine for some years, will from September 1 become executive secretary and help Dr. Scott in the administration of the Faculty.

Dr. Scott began his medical studies at the University of Alberta and completed them at McGill University after his return from service overseas with the Canadian Tank Corps, 1917-18. He has been associated with the University of Alberta for the past twenty-five years, progressing from Lecturer in Biochemistry in 1923 to Professor of Medicine in 1944. He is prominent in local, provincial, and federal medical societies, and is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada and of the American College of Physicians, as well as a Governor of the latter body. At present he is Chairman of the Western Division of the Medical Committee of the National Research Council of Canada.

Japan There and Back

By BROTHER MEMORIAN, F.S.C.

Travelling to Japan at any time is somewhat of an adventure; going there at the very outset of World War II, was, for many, the beginning of a long series of adventures, some of which came to a tragic close. The trip, of which the merest sketch can be given here, while it led to the occasional episode that could scarcely be called pleasant, was, nonetheless, almost an unbroken chain of events that one, in his more fanciful moments, could have conjured up without ever expecting them to evolve into living realities. That many of them might have ended otherwise, goes without saying, considering the times and the manner in which less fortunate travellers fared. If time and space permitted, there are many incidents upon which one could enlarge to advantage, and concerning which one had to feign complete ignorance upon returning to Canada, for fear of jeopardizing the safety of those who still lay in prison or concentration camp in the Far East.

It was in the autumn of 1939. After a hurried trip across the Continent, from Boston to Vancouver, I boarded the Empress of Canada bound for Yokohama by way of Hawaii, the "Pacific Paradise", that must be dismissed here with a mere mention. Complete blackout on board for over two weeks, grim-looking anti-aircraft guns astern, travellers of every known Asiatic strain and colour, long days of glorious sunshine, lovely nights of starry solitude, a general atmosphere of more or less tense expectancy, unconfirmed rumours of events that never occurred—such are some of the memories that had their birth during the first days out of Victoria. The changes in temperature from the frigid bleakness of the Prairies, where the mercury stood at twenty below, to the summer seas of Honolulu, and back again to autumnal chillness two hundred and fifty miles north of Tokyo, pointed to at least a few changes that one could foresee in a world that was daily becoming more and more unpredictable.

Japan—Here it was! Some would say, "spoiling for a fight", others, and not without reason, would amend the expression to read, "spoiling for a good old-time licking". She was to have both! Here too was change in an ertwhile strong changeless land; but it was change concealed beneath a strong overtone of Shinto stoicism. Here was a "peace-loving world that was striving bravely against another world in which the wicked nations, known as 'English-speaking', just would not behave themselves." Nippon had already tamed China—so she thought. She was now willing to fight until the crack of doom to make the world—her world as well as all other worlds—"peaceful"! The money-loving, pleasure-seeking democracies, with their age-old craving for world domination, were all that stood in the pathway of universal peace under the aegis of the direct descendant of the Sun Goddess! If only those effete nations, called Britain and the United States, could look into the hearts of the sons of the sons of heaven, and see all the love, kindness, good will, and enlightenment too, that lay hidden there, how readily

The editor is happy to be able to present to the readers of **The New Trail** another article by Brother Memorian, F.S.C. His observations on Japan can scarcely fail to be matter for much thought for those who are concerned with the rapid march of post-war events.

would they rally around the liberating banner of the Mikado! Alas, it was with much sorrow that, failing to convince by methods of kindness and forbearance, the future masters of the world would have to resort to other methods of persuasion that, elsewhere in the world, would go under the unlovely names of "unspeakable treachery" and "nameless crimes". But, Japan's heaven-appointed mission had to be fulfilled! Such was the theme song of the handful that was leading that lovely country to the slaughter when I first cast eyes upon it in the autumn of 1939. I say "handful", for that was exactly what they were. I am sorry that I cannot stop to explain fully; but a nodding acquaintance with the history of Japan since the Restoration of 1868 will show that the downfall of the Shogunate of that time created a long hiatus in the story of the Samurai, or knights, whose chief and only business was war. It was not until October 16, 1941, that this ancient caste of cutthroats were again to taste power—and blood—to their hearts' savage content, under Tojo of the Black Dragon. As events have since proved, this was the most dreaded denouement of the internal struggles of Japan that an unkind fate could bring about. None but the propaganda-ridden populace and the career soldier believed otherwise. The intellectuals, headed by the Genro, Japan's "elder statesmen", saw but disaster and ruin in trying conclusions with the Western Nations. And what conclusions lay a few years ahead!

The accession to power of the Black Dragon-sponsored Samurai, as well as their short-lived reign of frightfulness, will always stand out in my mind as the classical instance in modern times of how a small, well-organized, highly efficient, grimly resolute, and godless minority can sway a mighty body and make it do that for which they themselves are confessedly inadequate numerically.

In retrospect, I often liken Japan to one of her lovely pine-clad mountains that I once viewed in the northern island of Hokkaido. In its own pathetically mute manner, it bespoke both strength and beauty; it seemed to exude peace, tranquility and loveliness. On its terraced slopes, rich orchards and luxuriant gardens, that opened their bosoms to the sun, spoke of abundance to come; in season, its lower stretches were foaming cataracts of cherry blossoms, while the whole grew out of a cottage-studded plain—a checkerboard of emerald rice paddies crisscrossed with silvery rivulets that fed the thirsty roots of the life-giving rice plants. That was pre-war Japan, as symbolized by one of her thousands of temple-crowned hill-tops. It was patient, hardworking, practical, poetic Japan; Japan of which her poets loved to sing; Japan as known to the foreign traveller; Japan that was happily serving her ancestral gods, as she had done for uncounted ages.

I passed within close view of the same mountain in the summer of 1941. What a tragic forecast of things to come! One of the grim tragedies to which Japan is no stranger, had blown the top away, temple and all; ripped open its side to the very base, while searing hot ashes and molten lava wrought havoc and destruction round about. That was post-war Japan to be; Japan of today; Japan the disillusioned, the hungry, the humbled; the country that owes its downfall to two main causes: defective national growth—Japan had leaped from national childhood to nationhood without ever having known national adolescence—and secondly, faulty, reactionary leadership by a thoroughly pagan-minded minority, who not only wished to stop the clock but also to turn it back.

Need I dwell on my travels in Japan, which covered the chief large centres and points in between: upon the sights and sounds of her great cities, her towns, her hamlets, her countryside? So many things, fine and otherwise, have been written on these topics, that I do not deem it useful to delay further on them. Suffice it to say that, while the smaller centres of population have changed but little throughout the centuries, the larger ones, especially the port cities, present the amazing spectacle of the mid-twentieth century rubbing shoulders with the thirteenth—substantial commercial emporiums, the pillared grandeur of bank and insurance buildings, great departmental stores, modern factories, ultra-modern homes, splendid hotels, all within speaking distance of the neat, but flimsy, one-storey shop or home, set back in a delightful garden, whose trees, tiny waterfalls, rocks, mounds, and walks are so arranged as to suggest this or that part of the topography of the country. Here a Christian church stands near a Buddhist temple or a Shinto shrine; behind a beautiful modern hotel one finds a yadoya or Japanese inn; a great university is flanked by a Zen monastic school.

If there is one thing more than another that will grip the western mind, it is the sight of the teeming millions of Tokyo, turning out in all their ancient national splendour to offer prayers before the shrines and temples for the success of the national arms. There are men and women, youths, and children in the national garb peculiar to their age group; thousands of soldiers and sailors; other thousands of students, each in the uniform proper to the grade of institution they attend—the country boasts of 14,000,000 students of all ages—Buddhist priests and monks, tradesmen, rickshaw boys, hundreds, and more hundreds, of small street vendors, musicians, singers, taxis, automobiles, electric trams, trains, subway trains emerging from beneath the mighty city, ox-drawn carts, man-pushed kurumas—a nightmare of a mob that, suddenly, can become strangely silent before one of the temples of Hachiman, the grim god of war. But, I must hurry along.

I have mentioned the students. It was that class, naturally enough, that afforded me most interest, and enjoyment too. In two government colleges, I met each week some fifteen hundred of them. Fine fellows they were too; intelligent, hard-working, appreciative, and decidedly friendly, even if a bit bewildered and frustrated by the events that were shaping up around them. They are still young enough to have their undoubted natural gifts channelled into a way of life that will create a real peace for their country, instead of the graveyard peace that was held up to them in their college days. That they may yet see their lovely land an abode of lasting peace and happiness is my most fervent wish.

Still another group that caught my fancy was the Hairy Ainus, Japan's primitives. I had known something of their religion and manner of life from my university days. It was my privilege to visit them in one of their few remaining strongholds in the Island of Hokkaido, a few hundred miles off the coast of Siberia. In a city some hundred miles away, the country's northernmost university town, Sapporo by name, I had a long interview with the Venerable Archdeacon John Batchelor, the Apostle of the Ainus, who had spent sixty-six of his eighty-six years among this interesting people. It was he who directed me to the headquarters of the tribe at Shiroy. There I spent some hours in the strange hut-like home of the Great Chief of the Ainus, who was likewise their High Priest. With the kind help of an interpreter, I listened to the story of the weird rites that each year are

brought to a grand climax by the sacrifice of the tribal god, the bear. This is one of the three bloody sacrifices still known to the student of primitive peoples. Outside the hut of the Chief, rows of bleached bear skulls, reminders of past sacrifices, adorn the fence of the sacred compound. But, here again, I must dismiss a subject that for many years has held the interest of the anthropologist, to whom the Ainu offer one of the most amazingly interesting studies in his pursuit of knowledge concerning primitive tribes, as they still exist in this or that pocket of civilized, or half-civilized, countries.

You may ask about Christianity in Japan. Official figures from the churches themselves (1940) placed the number of baptized Christians at 313,000, of whom 113,000 were of the Catholic faith—not a brilliant showing after four hundred years of endeavour. (St. Francis Xavier landed in Japan in 1549). The future? Who knows? It depends on so many uncertain factors, that the most experienced missionaries are loath to make predictions, optimistic or otherwise, concerning it.

And so I come to the end of this rambling article. How was my visit to the "Land of the Rising Sun" brought to a sudden close? I said at the beginning of this article that I was going to write the merest sketch: from this point on, the sketch will become a mere enumeration.

The day after Pearl Harbour, I was "invited" to accompany a military police to headquarters. There, after an exchange of "courtesies", I was assigned to a prison cell, much too far below the ground for air and warmth. Thanks to the good offices of my two Japanese college presidents, my stay there was short, and as far removed from frightfulness as help coming from the same sources could make it. This was followed by a seven-month stay in a concentration camp, at the close of which term, also because of the kindly interest of the officials of the two colleges in which I lectured, I was given a place on the first evacuation ship, the Asama Maru.

The trip home began at Yokohama aboard the Asama Maru. Hong Kong was our first port of call. There, we took on three hundred and seventy other prisoners. Next came Saigon, sixty miles up the jungles of French Indo-China, where we were joined, some days after our arrival, by a band of prisoners from Thailand (Siam). Singapore, with its tragical memories of the previous months, came next. Then clear across the Indian Ocean we sweltered until we reached Portuguese East Africa. At the very modern little city of Lourenco-Marques, we were transferred to that floating palace called the Gripsholm, since become well known as the central figure in scores of evacuations. With all prison and concentration camp restrictions removed, we had a week of glorious freedom in Mozambique, where we could wander as far afield as our means would permit. The voyage across the South Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and thence to New York and home brought our trip to a close. It took a little over two weeks to go to Japan; the return trip lasted somewhat over two months.



CONVOCATION

Report of the President to Convocation, May 18, 1948

Eminent Chancellor:

We are completing today the session with the largest registration in our history. In the regular winter session there were registered 4,941 students. In the summer session of 1947 there were 1,297 students at Edmonton, 49 at Calgary, and 610 at Banff. Add 16 diploma students in two courses of four and five months respectively, and we get a grand total of 6,913, as compared with 6,367 in the previous year and 2,327 in 1939-40.

Some 900 degree and diploma students are graduating today and tomorrow, though I regret that for lack of space the diploma students are not here in person. Since, in addition to those who graduate, others always fall by the way for various reasons, and since we expect a freshman class of only about 1,000 next fall, it is clear that we shall experience some recession for a few years. Then we shall start upwards again, because university populations everywhere are growing not only with the size of the state but also with the popularity of higher education.

Owing to lack of space and facilities, it is still necessary to maintain admission quotas in Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Fortunately we have been better off in this respect than most Canadian schools. For example, one medical school has had during this session 158 students in second year pre-medicine, of whom only 45 can be carried forward into first year medicine. By comparison, we hope to carry forward practically all who qualify. Moreover, our situation should improve rapidly from now on. Qualified student veterans are practically all in, and we should gradually overtake the backlog of civilian students.

The increase in student numbers, coupled with rising costs per student, have led in many universities to large operating deficits. In the University of Alberta, thanks to a generous Provincial Government and to the careful stewardship of the Board of Governors, we have been able consistently to balance our budget. Here is the progression of Provincial grants during the past seven years, expressed in thousands of dollars: 450, 500, 551, 602, 746, 829, 972. The second main source of revenue is student fees, which ran as follows, again expressed in thousands of dollars: 254, 237, 239, 221, 414, 688, 726. Substantial grants have also been received in each of the last three years (the post-war years) from the Department of Veterans Affairs. These totalled roughly \$152,000, \$314,000 and \$335,000. These DVA grants will be maintained for three years more, but will diminish rapidly during that period, as student veterans individually exhaust their entitlement to government aid, and collectively become a smaller and smaller proportion of the whole student body.

To complete this part of the financial picture, I should add that service and operating departments, including particularly the residence halls, had collectively an annual turnover increasing from \$371,000 in 1941-42 to \$1,034,000 this year. Adding other small items we get a total budget on current account growing from \$1,089,000 seven years ago to \$3,080,000 this year. The University is getting to be big business!

The other part of the financial picture has to do with capital expenditures for buildings and equipment. From the point of view of a Provincial Government with the highly creditable record of financing all its capital investments from current income, these really form part of the annual grant to the University. They grew during the seven-year period from \$11,000, when no building was in progress, to \$741,000 this year when we were well started on an extensive programme of construction.

With the prospect of a smaller DVA grant next year, a smaller fee revenue because of decline in number of students, a higher cost per student, not only on account of generally rising costs but also because the bulk of the students will be next year in the more expensive senior classes, we were obliged to ask the Government for a further substantial increase in our grant. It seemed unreasonable, however, to expect the Government to make up the whole of the prospective deficits I have just listed. The Board of Governors therefore decided reluctantly to follow the general trend in all Canadian universities and raise instructional fees.

Effective next September, fees in all faculties and schools will be raised by an average of a little less than 15 per cent. The amount of increase in different schools and faculties has been varied, taking into account the cost of instruction per student and to some extent also the professional attractiveness of these faculties and the public need for their graduates.

That these higher fees, coupled with higher living costs, will be hard on the students cannot be gainsaid, notwithstanding the comparative ease of obtaining moderately well-paid summer employment in recent years. The risk of losing to the service of the state promising students who cannot find the money for a university education must be squarely faced.

The Provincial Government has taken the progressive step of providing again next year \$40,000 for 200 scholarships of \$200 each in the Faculty of Education, as well as undertaking again to pay the fees of students in that Faculty taking the one-year course leading to elementary and intermediate certification. This step recognizes the imperative need for school teachers, and seeks to compensate for the lack of financial attractiveness of the profession by subsidizing the training costs.

There may be different reasons for considering such a subsidy in other faculties. Medicine, for example, is regarded as financially attractive, but costs so much to enter some students have started calling it a rich man's course. The medical session now extended to nine months per year leaves a very short period in which a student can recoup his finances. Yet we cannot afford to entrust the health of the nation to persons selected on the basis of wealth. One western university has a very good system of medical scholarships provided by the government, really loans which can be discharged by service at country points after graduation. Each year of such service cancels one year's indebtedness incurred during the course of training. In

this way the government insures not only that good students short of funds can become doctors, but also that country points needing medical service can be supplied.

Expensive as a large modern university is to maintain, I call your attention to the more compensating credits on the other side of the ledger: the educated youth, such as you see before you today, eager to take their part in building straight and strong the fabric of the nation; the new knowledge emanating from our research laboratories, ready to be applied to practical problems in the wise use of our resources; the numerous contacts with the people at large, elevating and purifying the life of the Province. Our Department of Extension reports a total attendance during the year at lectures, short courses, conferences, educational film showings, etc., aggregating 786,500 persons; a total circulation of travelling libraries, books, plays, study group materials, etc., amounting to 62,500; a total circulation of our own periodicals and other publications, including *The New Trail*, *Stage Door*, and agricultural bulletins, reaching some 44,000.

I am pleased to report that the University is growing not only in size, but in quality and maturity, and that it is winning even wider recognition. Here is a random series of incidents during the year, which illustrate this point. A novel by Miss Christine van der Mark, of the Department of English, presented to our School of Graduate Studies as a thesis for the M.A. degree, won the Oxford-Crowell prize of \$500 and publication in both Canada and the United States. A Chinese student, attracted by the published papers of Dr. Max Wyman, came here from Wuchang, China, to study advanced mathematics. Mr. E. L. Whitney, an honors student in the Department of Mathematics, ranked among the first five in the international Putnam Prize competition. Mr. Russell S. McArthur, a post-graduate student in Education, in Dominion-wide competition won a Carnegie Fellowship valued at over \$2,000 for study in London. Out of fifteen post-graduate students in Agriculture, eight were graduates of other institutions, attracted here by the research work of that faculty. Dr. Douglas Smith, of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, was appointed a director of the Canadian Psychological Association and a member of the Psychological Research Panel of the Defence Research Board. The Department of Plant Science received from outside the University research grants totalling \$21,000.

To illustrate my earlier remark on the growing stream of new knowledge emanating from the University, I shall mention that we had 207 post-graduate students, nearly all pursuing original investigations under the direction of staff members. The staff itself published during the year 88 scholarly or scientific papers, ranging in subject from the influence of Milton on Keats' poetry to such practical problems as the training of chartered accountants and the nutrition of swine. Other work in progress included such diverse subjects as the psychological problem of living happily through an Arctic winter, the preparation of a botanical manual of the plants of Alberta, the private life of an atomic nucleus, and the *raison d'être* of our system of taxation.

The Faculty of Agriculture, always noted for its investigational and advisory service to the farmers of the Province, has during the year been supplied with improved facilities for the study of problems in animal nutrition, and with an up-to-date experimental poultry plant.

New instructional courses in preparation for next year include irrigation engineering, engineering geology, coal mining, and petroleum engineering. I mention these to reassure you that the University is mindful of its duty to keep abreast of the times in preparing graduates with the skill and competence to lead in the development of our physical resources.

I should like to say a special word on the progress of our Faculty of Education since the University assumed responsibility for all teacher training in the Province. There was a record total of 1501 students in that faculty this year. Still more significant is the fact that nearly two-thirds of this number were men. Salary improvements doubtless account for part of this membership influx of men into the profession of teaching, but the prestige of the university degree must also be accounted a factor. Sixty-four of these students were doing post-graduate work, investigating a large variety of educational problems. The Calgary Branch was strengthened by the addition of instructors in the Arts and Science subjects of the second years of the B.Ed. course.

Finally I should like to say a word of thanks to the staff and students of the University, who have worked diligently and co-operatively to make the year a success, in spite of all the handicaps inherent in our overcrowded condition. Next year will also be difficult, but after that the progress of our building programme, coupled with some temporary diminution of student numbers, should bring about better working conditions.

—ROBERT NEWTON.



Convocation Address by Premier Manning

May 18th, 1948

"Your future is not in the Stars, but in Yourself."

The honor conferred on me today recalls an incident that occurred in the home of Dr. Robert Millikan, world famous physicist. On a certain occasion the phone rang and Mrs. Millikan, going to answer, overheard the new maid's conversation: "Yes, this is Dr. Millikan's residence. Yes, ma'am—Oh—but ma'am, he's not the kind of doctor that does anybody any good." I'll keep that conversation in mind if I ever feel this "new look" producing a feeling of self-importance.

An additional honor I appreciate is the privilege of speaking to this company of young men and women who today graduate from this province's highest institute of learning. If I can add anything to your sense of attainment today that will contribute in any way to your success in life tomorrow I shall be more than satisfied. This convocation is the enrolment of each and all of you in the historic company of those who have stood on the heights of scholastic attainment overlooking a needy world and who are now prepared to move forward to their task in the light of a free and disciplined intelligence. It is upon those heights before you step down into the daily routine of life's realities to grapple with the practical problems involved in earning your living, planning your home, and revamping what you have been taught to conform with what you must learn for yourselves in the school of life—I say it



—William Kensit Studio

PREMIER MANNING HONOURED AT CONVOCAATION

is upon those heights where you now stand, that I want to detain you for a few minutes this afternoon.

It is from those heights that I should like you to take one clear look into the future and contemplate the success or failure it holds in store for you. It may be that some of you are saying to yourselves today: "I have done my part to prepare for the battle of life; I have devoted years to intensive study and research; I have drawn deeply on the accumulated knowledge of the ages; I have done all in my power to assure that my training and preparation are complete." You perhaps feel that from here on your success or failure depends primarily on things outside yourself—on circumstances which, in the main, are beyond your control; you hope that the tides in the affairs of men will bear you on to fortune; you hope that circumstances will afford you opportunities to succeed and help you on your way to success, and that, having done your part to prepare yourselves, you hope that the gods of fortune will be kind and that the stars hold in store for you a future with which you will be satisfied.

If such are your thoughts as you look into the future from where you stand today, I want to tell you something I hope you will never forget. It is a truth of life that can be reduced to one brief sentence. It is this: Your future is not in the stars, but in yourself.

In recent years men have shown a marked tendency toward collectivism and interdependence, with a corresponding loss of individualism and self-reliance. It may be that this is a by-product of our scientific age. In the early years of civilization, self-reliance was the price of survival. With increased knowledge came the age of science and specialization. Consequently the situation today is very different to that which prevailed in former years. Society has now become so complex that we have become more and more dependent on others for the ever increasing number of things that enter into our mode of life. So great has become this interdependence that today a genius, who amazes the world by his ability in a certain specialized field, probably would starve to death before he could learn to sustain life if left suddenly to his own resources.

Consider the present day tendency of men and women to rely more and more on the state and its institutions as compared with the self-reliance of the early pioneers. All of these conditions are evidence of the fact that in securing the fruits of scientific and economic progress many have sustained a corresponding loss of self-reliance and have succumbed to a dangerous tendency to rely more and more on things outside themselves for the attainment of goals which can be reached only by those who possess within themselves the attributes necessary to their attainment.

I should like to suggest to you that there are four requisites each individual must develop within himself if he would underwrite the success of his own future.

The first is a *worthwhile purpose in life*. A man without a worthwhile purpose in life is like a ship without a rudder. To determine your purpose and to fix for yourself a worthwhile goal in life is the first major responsibility of the graduate. No other decision is more important. The first test of the practical and true value of your education is this—has it prepared you to appraise values accurately? The answer to that all important question will be revealed by the nature of the goal you set for yourself in life. It is not an exaggeration to say that your entire future

hinges on the all important decision which determines the first requisite of a successful future, namely, a worthwhile purpose in life.

I would like to suggest a second requisite—a *proper attitude toward your fellow-men*. It has been truly said, "No man liveth unto himself." The problem of human relationships is one of the greatest problems confronting humanity today. It is the problem that lies at the bottom of most, if not all, of our international disagreements. Millions today are hoping vainly that an effective solution to the problem of human relationships will, in some way, be devised and imposed on the human race from the top down. I suggest to you that this is dangerous wishful thinking. If we are realists we must be frank to acknowledge that national attitudes are but the reflection of the attitude of the individuals of whom the nation is composed. Unless the attitude of individuals is adjusted satisfactorily, there is no hope of the nations of the world adopting a satisfactory attitude in the international sphere. Is it not strange that neighbours continue to fight with each other over the back fence but wonder why the nations of the world cannot live at peace one with the other. Men exploit one another in the name of business even while they wonder why the nations of the world cannot forget their selfish interests. How long is it going to take us to learn that we must develop within ourselves as individuals the attitude toward our fellows which we would have all men and nations assume one towards the other?

I'd like to suggest as a third requisite of a successful future *an unshakeable loyalty to that which is right and true*. It is all very well to talk glibly of being liberal-minded, and to some it may appear clever to brand as old-fashioned and out-of-date the ethical and moral standards of former years, but the fact remains that the individual or the nation that loses a properly developed sense of right and wrong is headed for inevitable and serious trouble. The individual and the nation that lose respect for truth is headed for the many perils which infest the darkness that engulfs those who extinguish the lamp of truth. It has been well said that all of life's problems can be divided into two major classifications: first, those problems which stem from honest differences of opinion (after all we shall never all see alike), and second, those problems which are simple issues of right vs. wrong or truth vs. fallacy. I should like to impress on you the irrefutable fact that no man ever gained ultimately by endorsing that which is wrong and false and no man ever lost ultimately by an unshakeable loyalty to that which is right and true.

I would designate as the fourth requisite to success *a true perspective of life*. This is most important because it affects our attitude toward every one of life's experiences. If the few short years which we spend amid the conflicts of this terrestrial ball is all there is to life, then our attitude may well be—let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die. But if we accept the infallible testimony of divine revelation and agree that the poet was right when he said:

This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death,

then our experiences during our journey through this short span of years take on their true significance in the light of the endless ages of immortality to come.

To get a true perspective of life a man must recognize the spiritual as well as the material, the eternal as well as the temporal and the infinite as well as the finite. It was this fact that enabled the inspired writer to say of life:

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory: while we look not at the things which are seen but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal but the things which are not seen are eternal.

The man who excludes divine revelation from his sources of knowledge and deprives himself of all that stems from a personal relationship to an omnipotent God not only robs himself of life's highest attainment but renders himself incapable of appraising its issues in their true perspective. Let us never forget that the inspiration of God, no matter how dimmed and tarnished by the ministrations of imperfect men, has done more to elevate the impulses and to release the genius of man during the past two thousand years than any man-made institution or all of them put together. From that great source, through the ages, brave men have drawn unflagging strength; fearful men have drawn unflinching courage; dismayed and bewildered men have drawn comfort and light upon their path. Their witness may not appear to some to be scientific evidence, but it is sound history. I trust that you already have proved it so.

And so if you would view life in its true perspective I say: never be hesitant to acknowledge spiritual values and never be ashamed to declare allegiance to the Divine Author of life itself. For generations men have listened to the counsel of almost every voice except the voice of God and where has it got them? Each successive generation has faced graver problems until today mankind is confronted with a world situation of such unprecedented gravity that the extinction of civilization, if not the annihilation of the human race, is acknowledged by all thinking men to be a very real possibility which cannot longer be ignored.

In the light of these circumstances would it not be the hallmark of wisdom for at least one generation to say: "In this crisis in our human experience we need wiser counsel than that of finite men and so we propose to give heed to the counsel of Him who never made a mistake, who alone can see the end from the beginning, and who came into this world that men might have life and have it more abundantly."

I must not detail you longer. I have tried this afternoon to direct your thoughts to the four great requisites which you must develop within yourselves if you would underwrite the success of your own future: *A worthwhile purpose in life, a proper attitude toward your fellowmen, an unshakeable allegiance to that which is right and true, and a true perspective of life.* And now as you step down from the heights from which we have contemplated the future, it rests with each of you to decide the extent to which the attributes of which I have spoken today will be accepted and developed in your individual life. Some of you may not accept them now. But of this one thing I am confident—before you graduate from the school of life into which you now pass from the halls of learning you will have learned that the requisites we have discussed this afternoon are necessary and that without them there is no worthwhile or lasting success.

As you leave this convocation hall today and commence your journey into the future that stretches before you, you will carry with you the good wishes of a host

of friends as well as the hopes and prayers of many who would give all they possess for the opportunities which are yours. We cannot wish you an easy path, for there is no royal road or short cut to success. There is still a world of truth in the oft-repeated lines:

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Perhaps I might express it in another way. In these modern times a forty-hour week may be a commendable thing in certain fields of daily toil, but if you adhere to it as you climb the ladder of success you will die of old age before you reach the top. Whatsoever thou doest, do it with all thy might, and whenever you pause to contemplate what tomorrow holds in store never forget to remind yourself that your future is not in the stars but in yourself.



Second Day

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour and privilege of presenting to you The Honorable Mr. Justice Harold Hayward Parlee, Chairman of the Board of Governors, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Born March 23, 1877, of United Empire Loyalists, on a farm near Sussex, New Brunswick, the future Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta began his education at the Sussex Summer School, continuing successively at the University of Mount Allison, the Fredericton Normal School, Mount Allison again, Dalhousie Law School, and St. John Law School (of King's College). In each case he stayed with the institution concerned till his money ran out, then went to work to earn enough to go on again. Getting an education the hard way perhaps contributed to that practical business sense which later made him the trusted counsel of large corporations and the wise and prudent Chairman of our Board during a period of rapid expansion.

Mount Allison conferred the B.A. upon him in 1898, and called him back as a distinguished son to receive the LL.D. in 1944.

The B.C.L. from King's College was achieved in 1900, followed by admission to the bar of New Brunswick in 1901, and association with Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, M.P. (later Senator Fowler) till 1906. He came to Edmonton in August of that year and became associated with Mr. H. C. Taylor (later Judge Taylor) and Hon. J. R. Boyle (later Attorney General and Justice of the Supreme Court). Then followed a period of great activity in the practice of law. He was appointed King's Counsel in 1913, and for the twenty years preceding his elevation to the Bench may be fairly described as the leading Counsel in Edmonton. He was frequently entrusted with cases going to the Supreme Court of Canada, and twice with Privy Council cases. He was appointed to the Trial Division of the Supreme Court in 1943, and transferred to the Appellate Division in 1946.



DR. NEWTON PRESENTS HON. MR. JUSTICE PARLEE TO CHANCELLOR

—William Kersit Studio

Mr. Justice Parlee married in 1907 Mary Haliburton Ogden, of Sackville, New Brunswick, a student of the violin at Mount Allison University during his own stay there. Their union was blest with happiness which endured till her death in 1941. Their three sons are all graduates of the University of Alberta. William Ogden Parlee is a lawyer in our midst, like his father. James Crawford Parlee, a mining engineer, is plant superintendent of the International Nickel Company at Coppercliff. Dr. Stephen Sackville Parlee, after war service and post-graduate training, has lately returned to practice in Edmonton and to help our medical teaching in the University.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Parlee to the Chairmanship of our Board of Governors came in 1940. Since then he has devoted himself unsparingly to this increasingly responsible position. I cannot speak too highly of his unselfish devotion to the University, of his patient handling of many difficult situations, and of his consistent friendliness and helpfulness to me.

Eminent Chancellor, I now present Mr. Justice Parlee that you may, with the authority of the Senate of the University, confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

—ROBERT NEWTON.

May 19, 1948.

This Freedom

Address to Convocation, May 19, 1948

ROBERT NEWTON, President, University of Alberta

When the chief captain said to Paul, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom," Paul answered proudly, "But I was free born."

The generation in which I grew up, thought it could say with Paul, "I was free born." Since then we have fought two world wars and learned the bitter lesson that we too must pay a great sum for freedom.

The young people who are graduating today are, I am sure, under no illusions on this score. They are the product of a time of troubles, a time of drought, depression, and economic dislocation, followed by a time of war.

The shooting war has been followed by a cold war, a new name for an old situation. When Nehemiah set about repairing the walls of Jerusalem, Sanballat and Tobiah used all the instruments and devices of a war of nerves and propaganda to hinder the work. It is useful to consider the means by which Nehemiah and his men prevailed. They made their prayer unto God, and set a watch day and night, and while half the company wrought in the work the other half held the spears, and shields, and bows, and habergeons, and the builders every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded. So the wall was finished and the heathen were much cast down, for they perceived that the work was wrought of God.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, according to press reports, had this to say to his followers in Ottawa last January: "Communism is no less a tyranny than

Nazism. . . . In freedom-loving nations, Communism seeks to unsettle and undermine, where it does not openly defy, the authority of government itself. . . . It is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of military strength . . . and to secure that degree of unity among the nations which will ensure that they cannot be defeated one by one." Before a distinguished international gathering at Williamsburg, Virginia, early in April, Mr. King underscored these statements as follows: "In some ways the menace to freedom has never been graver or more insidious than it has become within the last three years. . . . It comes from sinister plans to undermine the structure of free government within the border of individual nations. . . . A way must be found right speedily to ensure that nations which are still free shall not be suborned, defeated, and destroyed one by one."

These words, if alarming in one sense, are reassuring in another. Nehemiah's first defence was an awareness of the enemy's wiles, so that he was not to be tricked by them. His second and equally necessary defence lay in the maintenance of armed strength. That is what we must do, too, not as a threat, but as a warning to any would-be aggressor that we are prepared to defend our freedom.

Military force alone cannot win a modern war, but must be backed by industrial potential. It was therefore reassuring to read a few weeks ago a despatch from Ottawa, quoting Defence Minister Claxton, that an industrial defence board was being created with the object of ensuring that in the event of war, Canadian industry will be able to make a maximum contribution with a minimum of delay.

It is still more reassuring that we are achieving a degree of unity among nations who believe in freedom of the individual. The Western European Union of five nations declared their purpose: "To re-affirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations . . . and to associate progressively in pursuance of these aims other states inspired by the same ideals and animated by a like determination." The sixteen nations which joined in the Conference for European Economic Co-operation are the obvious candidates for this league of western democracy, and who knows whether an Atlantic Union may not follow in time? At any rate, the march of free nations has begun.

But there was a third part of Nehemiah's programme we have still to notice. After the rebuilding of the wall was finished, all the people gathered themselves together as one man to hear Ezra the scribe read the book of the law from morning until midday. Then Nehemiah said to them, "Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared . . . for the joy of the Lord is your strength." From this we rightly deduce that no nation can endure which is not based upon law and justice, which does not provide for sharing the good things of life, or which fails to recognize the strength inherent in man's spiritual nature.

We must recognize that the resistance of our people to the insidious propaganda of Communism will be proportional to their contentment with their lot. It must be our business to see that all of them enjoy a satisfactory lot. We have the resources to provide a constantly rising standard of living for our people, if we develop these resources intelligently and unselfishly.

The agents of communism are fanatically zealous. We must cultivate in our youth an equal zeal for western democracy, based on appreciation of our glorious heritage and unlimited opportunities. I feel that our schools and colleges should make a more conscious and systematic effort to acquaint our youth with the virtues of their country and its system of government, and so to instil in them a practical patriotism.

But it is not enough to protect ourselves from Russia. We must learn to live with her, since a perpetual *cordon sanitaire* is not practicable in this modern world in which the significance of distance has all but disappeared. Understanding begets wisdom and tolerance. Let us therefore try to understand Russia.

Here history takes pride of place. By diligent study of history we may learn, if not to control our problems, at least to understand them.

Many of you young graduands have been so fully occupied with professional studies during your years at the University that you have not had much time to roam farther afield. I hope at least you have developed a healthy thirst for knowledge. Books are available in plenty and, with your more experienced, better cultivated minds, you are now at a point where you can profit by wider reading.

You will find that modern scholarship is progressively revealing the lessons of the past. If you cannot read the six volumes of Toynbee's "A Study of History" in the original, you can read the excellent one-volume abridgement by Somervell. There you will find much to help you bridge in your thinking the gap between East and West. More particularly with regard to Russia you will find of use Kucharzewski's "The Origins of Modern Russia," a recent one-volume abridgement in English of this Polish ex-premier and historian's seven-volume work published between the two wars.

The thinking of an old people, like the Russians, and their form of government (unless impressed from the outside as in Czechoslovakia) are inevitably rooted in their past. The struggle from dictatorship to democracy in Russia is bound to be long and painful. What we must guard against is the imposition upon traditionally free countries of a despotism natural to Russia but unnatural to us.

The French aristocrat and historian Custine, after a sojourn of some months in Russia in 1839, came to the conclusion that her political system was based on religious fanaticism, and that France and Russia had no natural affinities. We know it is still so, though the Russian religion is now called Communism.

Kucharzewski points out that a nation kept illiterate through centuries on the assumption that ignorance goes hand in hand with simplicity and kindheartedness in politics, may shout, "Long live liberty," and knife its masters, but does not suddenly develop the human feelings necessary to the establishment of free government. "The Russian," he says, "while turning away from reality, is unable to root out its influence from his own soul; he turns away with hatred from tsarist despotism, and yet, in his visions of a better tomorrow, despotism is beforehand recognized as legitimate. . . . The dream of the future becomes the dream of revenge and the dream about one's own despotism. . . . The revolutionaries were themselves, body and soul, part of that reality against which they rebelled. . . . Heredity does not disappear by the fact that a son renounces his parents."

Cicero's conception that, "We are all slaves of the laws in order that we might be free," later rendered by Montesquieu in the words, "Liberty is the right to do

everything that is permitted by the laws," cannot develop under despotism. Hence we have in present-day Russia a police state, with the police controlled by arbitrary authority. Individuals have no rights except to serve the state in the ways prescribed by the small minority which keeps itself on top by force.

As Malenkov, often mentioned as Stalin's successor, told the conference which created the Cominform last September, "The basis of the Party's successes is its unassailable authority." He went on to say, "The working people must be educated in communism. Surviving elements of capitalism in their minds must be eliminated. . . . Soviet writers, scientists, and artists have not and cannot have any other interests apart from those of the people and of the state. All preaching of art without ideology is utterly alien to Soviet literature."

Here we have educational totalitarianism, the worst sort, since it involves tyranny over the mind. As H. A. L. Fisher puts it, "A hundred and sixty million souls are by a gigantic system of governmental pressure hermetically sealed against the invasion of unwelcome truth. All previous experiments in tyranny recorded in human annals pale beside this colossal achievement."

The grafting of Marxist dogma on to Russian despotism has produced some curious results. Faith in the doctrine is implicit. When facts do not fit the theory, the Politburo simply decrees that the facts shall be changed. This rigid outlook may well prove the most vulnerable feature of the system; truth cannot be forever flouted with impunity.

Chinks in the Communist armour are of much more than academic interest to us, since part of Communist doctrine is that capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction, that world Communism is inevitable, and that it is the duty of the faithful to speed the day. As Malenkov put it to the Cominform last September, "Our policy is directed at undermining imperialism and securing a stable democratic peace." What he meant by "a stable democratic peace" was the peace that would ensue when all opposition to Communism in all parts of the world had been liquidated.

I have said that the first step in learning to live with Russia is to understand her. We must appreciate and make allowance for her radically different background and outlook, and the obsession of her rulers with an inflexible dogma. It is not impossible that the good instinctive in all people, though sometimes latent, will in the end express itself in Russia in a form of government suited to her genius and compatible with freedom.

Certainly we know that our differences cannot be settled by war. Yet we know also that pious wishes unsupported by sanctions have not been effective in maintaining peace. We know too that Peace and Freedom, the symbolical figures surmounting our national war memorial at Ottawa, must go hand in hand. The one is not worth having without the other. Whatever the price of freedom, we must be prepared to pay it.

While then we are waiting for an angel to stir the political waters of Russia, we must take all the necessary short-range and long-range steps to protect our own freedom. The short-range steps I have already indicated are alertness to the danger of propaganda and infiltration, and the maintenance of armed strength and industrial potential. The long-range step, which should be initiated at once, is to overcome the weaknesses of our present system, such as economic depressions, un-

employment, and the existence of underprivileged groups. Beyond that we should cultivate the spiritual values inherent in western democracy.

One good thing the Russians have done for us is to force us to examine our western tradition to find an answer for the faith that is in us. We had grown used to being taken as a pattern. Now the Russians denounce us as decadent and unfit to proselytize our people. Their partial success in this campaign has given us a scare. Their strength lies in their units of faith and purpose and in their missionary zeal.

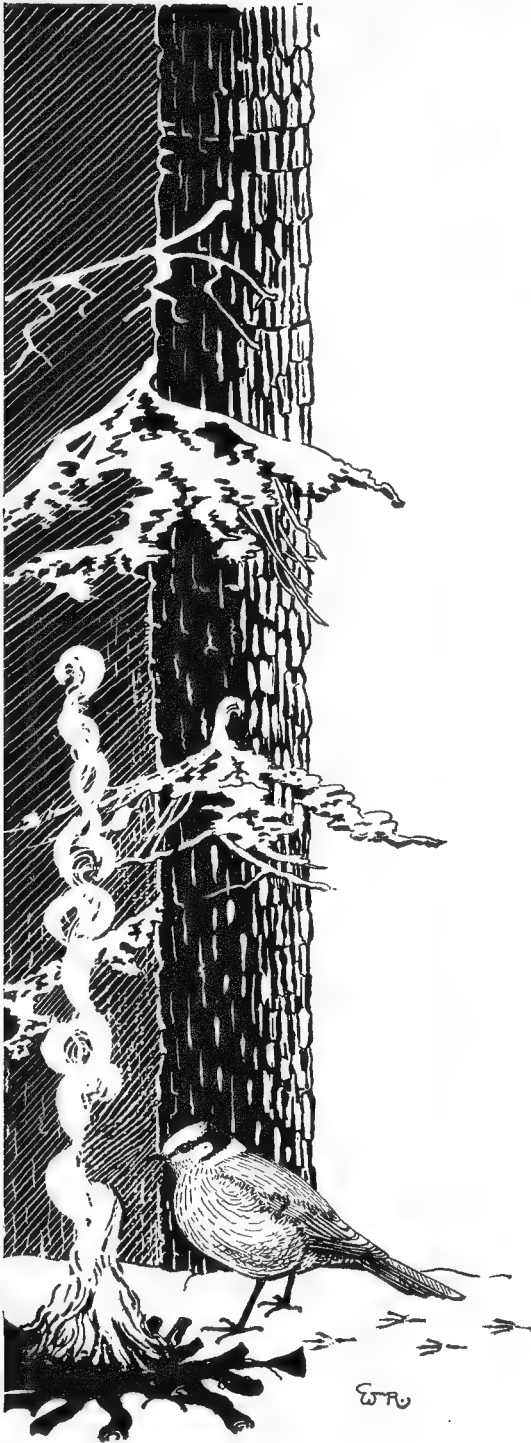
Common danger is a wonderfully unifying influence while it lasts, as we have found, but as soon as the danger becomes less apparent we fall apart again. As Toynbee points out, "Catholics and Protestants are equally Western, yet they are poles apart on issues of the utmost importance, for example, the crucial issue between authoritarianism and individualism." We must find a set of principles and purposes on which we can unite enthusiastically and permanently. We must find a way to right social wrongs without the violence and bloodshed which ushered in Communism in Russia and Fascism in Italy and Germany.

Christian principles are broad enough for every westerner to unite upon, whatever his particular sectarian beliefs may be. We of the West have demonstrated a peculiar genius for technology. I therefore confidently recommend a union of Christian principles and western technology as a formula which should be practicable and which could bring material comfort and spiritual contentment to all our people. If we leaven our business and industry with the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, then we may hope to have it said of us, as Mr. Churchill said so finely of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Pilgrim Society's dinner last month, "In his life and by his action he changed decisively and permanently the moral axis of mankind."

You young people are at the morning of your lives, but you will need a lifetime, that is, all the time available to you, to solve some of these problems. I have dwelt particularly on the problem of Russia as a threat to human freedom. Upon our ability both to revitalize our western democracy and to get along with Russia during the next decade or two may well depend upon our whole future, the very survival of our civilization.

For this undertaking you will need all the wisdom and knowledge and strength you can command. Remember Nehemiah's confident assertion in a similar situation, "The joy of the Lord is your strength." You have spiritual resources. Use them. As for knowledge, if you have learned to find your way about books, you need only industry to acquire all the knowledge you need. But "wisdom is the principal thing," and more difficult to come by. I drew my primary illustration from the Bible—that story of Nehemiah—because the Bible is our greatest text-book in any course on the acquisition of wisdom. It is full of historical analogy, philosophy and plain commonsense. And if you read the King James Bible you will reap the incidental benefit of contact with the book that set a permanent standard for English language and literature.

To your heavy but inspiring task I bid you Godspeed. "The joy of the Lord is your strength."



Whiskeyjack . . .

Orsino: *And what's her history?*

Viola: *A blank, my lord. She never
told her love . . .*

The Friends of the University do not tell their love; they do not advertise, they do not campaign for funds. Only, they provide an opportunity: all who wish to do so may join them in the quiet, unspectacular doing of good work.

New Friends of the University

April-June, 1948

Dr. W. H. Swift, Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton.

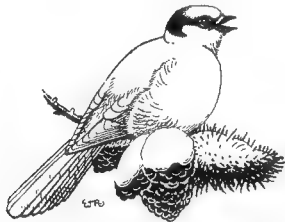
Gordon K. Wynn, Rule Wynn & Rule, 300 Birks Bldg., Edmonton.

ALLOCATIONS

The following list of allocations made by the committee at its last meeting on May 31, 1948, may assist the *Friends* to realize to what degree their generosity is proving of benefit to the University:

1. \$500.00 for the publication of *Alberta Flora*,
2. \$1,300.00 for bursaries as in former years,
3. \$40.00 to the School of Pharmacy for the purchase of an electronic stimulator,
4. \$100.00 to the Faculty of Law for the purchase of a work entitled *Restatement of the Law*,
5. \$400.00 per year to the library to be used by the librarian for the purchase of rare works, valuable for research,
6. \$300.00 for the Dale Thomson Trust Fund to enable Mr. Thomson to attend the Seminar in Germany.

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.—Ed.



Trail Blazers



Gordon N. Patterson



Anna Elizabeth Wilson

DR. GORDON PATTERSON

For his very timely research into the effects of shock waves encountered at high speeds, Dr. Gordon N. Patterson, a former Edmontonian and University of Alberta graduate, has recently been elected a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Dr. Patterson attended Strathcona High School in Edmonton, and graduated from the University of Alberta in engineering physics in 1931. The following year he instructed in that subject at the university. He then took post-graduate work in Toronto in fluid mechanics and atomic physics, achieving his Ph.D. in 1935. From 1935 to 1939 he was scientific officer in the aerodynamics department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, England, where he did research in aircraft design. He was elected A.F.R.Ae.S. in 1937.

During the war he was appointed by the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (on recommendation of the British Air Ministry) to set up an aerodynamics research laboratory at Melbourne. This was later used by the U.S. Army Air Force. In appreciation of his war work, the Australian government financed an extended period of study in the United States. This included an investigation of recent research in aerodynamics, particularly in the fields of jet propulsion and supersonic aerodynamics.

At present he is Professor of Aerodynamics in the new Department of Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Toronto. Since October, 1947, he has

also been scientific consultant to the Naval Ordnance Laboratory Advisory Board at White Oak, Maryland, where he spends one week each month.

In his experiments in shock waves, Dr. Patterson is trying, among other things, to determine the speeds at which shock waves are weakest. With the help of eight students, one of whom is Kenneth Lobb of Edmonton, also an Alberta graduate, he has designed and built a rectangular shock tube. Using gases under pressure, they are able to send shock waves down the tube at speeds up to 3,000 miles per hour. They hope eventually to generate shock waves up to 8,000 miles per hour. The waves and what happens when they hit gases, fluids and solids are photographed and charted. All this, of course, is of tremendous importance in determining the effects of supersonic speeds in aircraft.

ANNA ELIZABETH WILSON, B.A. 1926, M.D. 1930

Students at the University of Alberta in the last half of the nineteen-twenties will not fail to remember Anna Wilson for her zest, good humor and qualities of leadership which singled her out in all kinds of student activities. In her graduating year in Arts she was president of the Wauneita Society and subsequently while studying medicine she held the same office in the Students' Union.

Anna has carried the qualities which distinguished her as a student into her professional career where she has combined them with plenty of hard work to make for herself an enviable place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Winnipeg. On completing her medical course at Alberta in 1930 she interned at the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto and thereafter for four years was resident physician and surgeon at the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg. Between 1936 and 1939 she practised with Dr. Edward Alexander in that city and in June of the latter year entered the London Post-Graduate School in Hammersmith for further study. She was there when war broke out and joined the Emergency Medical Service. She was placed in charge of a 50-bed maternity hospital at Slough, Bucks, the patients in this hospital being evacuees from London. After eight months in this post she transferred to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. Fed up with official red tape, however, she relinquished this position and sailed for New York where she took an advanced course in endocrinology at the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Meanwhile, the entrance of a large number of doctors into the armed forces was creating a shortage in the medical services in Winnipeg. With the completion of her course in New York she returned to Winnipeg to assist Dr. Donald F. McIntyre. She has been with him ever since and in her own right has built up a very large practice in pediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology. To many of her patients (and to others) she is not only Dr. Wilson, but "Anna dear".

Her work has brought to her increasing recognition. Last year (1947) she attended the International Federation of Medical Women's Conference at Amsterdam as one of two delegates from the Canadian Federation of Medical Women and was rapporteur for Canada at the meetings. While over in Europe she was invited to attend the celebration of the bicentennial of the Dublin Rotunda, the oldest

maternity hospital in the world established solely for the care of women and babies. On this trip abroad she flew both ways.

Anna has been on the staff of the Children's Hospital at Winnipeg since 1937 and is also chief pediatrician at Grace Hospital. At the latter institution she is in charge of the nursing of new born babies and lectures to the nurses at Grace on pediatrics. In the wider professional field she served on the executive of the Winnipeg Medical Society between 1941 and 1947. She is also one of the Manitoba members of the Council of the Canadian Medical Association.

Anna retains all the zest and light-heartedness which distinguished her at Alberta; gives public addresses from time to time to various women's organizations on medical topics; rides trail with the Trail Riders at Banff; takes an active part in the Winnipeg branch of the Alberta Alumni Association; blows in half an hour late to dinner parties; loves music and art; likes to gather a congenial group of friends at her flat on a Sunday evening; never misses an opportunity to extol the merits of the medical school at the University of Alberta.

Anna's chief worries are counting her calories and backing out of restricted parking places. There is a legend that she rates the most generous space in the parking area at the Medical Art Building in Winnipeg because her fellow practitioners from experience give a wide berth to the spot where Anna is known to park her car.

—DR. DUNCAN MACGIBBON
Honorary President, Class '30.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

The Civil Service Commission is inviting applications from qualified male residents of the Dominion of Canada to fill the position of a Systematic Botanist, Bilingual and a Plant Pathologist (Agricultural Scientists, Grade 4), for the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa

The New Trail has been asked to bring this to the attention of any graduates of this university who may be interested in making application for a position of this nature

Further information may be obtained from the office of the Registrar.

PROFESSOR EMERITUS

The many friends of Dr Ernest Wilson Sheldon will be happy to learn that at the Convocation of May, 1948, in recognition of his great distinction as full-time head of his department for many years, he was presented to the Chancellor as Professor Emeritus of Mathematics

In Memoriam



Dr. A. D. Miller

Alfred Dennis Miller was born in Ontario, and spent his early days in Newmarket.

When in 1898 he became a probationer in the Methodist Church he set his feet on the road which he was to travel to the end. After serving Cookstown, Daymills and Wharncliffe he entered Victoria University in 1908 and graduated with a gold medal in philosophy in 1905, and with M.A. with honours in 1906. In 1907 after having taught for a year in the Department of Semitic Languages he received the B.D. with gold medal. Thereupon he went to Mount Allison where for two years he supplied as teacher in theology and philosophy.

In 1909 he began his pioneering when he came to Alberta College South, where he taught Hebrew and Old Testament for 32 years. He was a teacher of exceptional ability and thoroughness whose scholarship and attitude were in the very best traditions of the new university with its motto "Quaecumque Vera." His pioneering was not only in the academic field, but in the rural life of the church. For five years he served at Morley and Bentley where some ideas in sociology were successfully tried out. His desire to serve the men on the mission fields prompted him to promote the use of St. Stephen's library, of which he was librarian for 16 years.

Upon the retirement of Very Rev. Dr. A. S. Tuttle from the principalship in 1943 Dr. Miller was appointed his successor and served in that capacity until 1946

when he too retired from the principal's chair to live in Toronto. He did not retire from the active work, however, but lectured in his field at Emmanuel College until 1948 when he died. Some words from the illuminated address presented to him when he relinquished his position are very appropriate:

"The members of the Board of Management desire by this token to express to you on the occasion of your retirement as Principal and Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature, their deep appreciation of your long and valuable services as a Teacher and Administrator.

"They wish especially to commend your steadfast devotion to the cause of truth in the realm of religious thinking and research, and your scholarly appreciation and sympathetic interpretation of the Great Literature in which you have become a widely recognized authority. . . ."

"He was a plain blunt man who loved his friends," and one could add his Church and his God. His freedom from cant and sham made him admired by lovers of integrity and truth. The rectitude of his own life gave a good witness to his sincerity, and his willingness to serve as elder, Sunday School teacher, camp leader and statistical secretary give evidence of his intense interest in the work of the church. More can be added for those who knew him as a friend. His door and his heart were always open to those who sought his counsel. He kept himself young and for each generation of students by his comradeship with his own boys and his interesting hobbies: mushrooms, photography and locks.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Miller enjoyed the distinction of having served on the Faculty of St. Stephen's for a longer period of life than any other member and will be long and kindly remembered.

—D. J. C. ELSON.



The Ernest Lorne Fuller Memorial Prize has recently been established at the University of Alberta by Mrs Fuller in memory of her husband, who for many years was Chief Inspector of Schools for the Province of Alberta

The prize, of the value of \$25 in books, will be awarded to the student who has made the best record in English 57, Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Period



Joseph Dolson Oliver Mothersill

THE JOSEPH DOLSON OLIVER MOTHERSILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A trust fund to provide a scholarship of the value of \$150.00 a year, to be known as the "Joseph Dolson Oliver Mothersill Memorial Scholarship," has recently been established by the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, in recognition of the outstanding contribution made by the late Mr. Mothersill to the development of student self-government. The donors of the fund are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chard. (Mrs. Chard was formerly Mrs. Mothersill.)

The Scholarship is to be awarded to a student, either a man or a woman, living in or out of residence, selected for his or her outstanding contribution to student life in the University especially through good citizenship and active support of student-government.

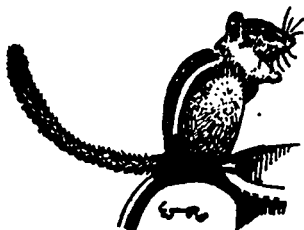
The late Mr. Mothersill was born on November 26th, 1886, on a farm near Brampton, Ontario. He came West in 1912 and, after engaging in business for a short time, entered the University in the fall of the same year. He graduated in 1916 with the degree of B.A., and immediately after graduation left with a party of University students for Kingston, Ontario, to train with the Field Artillery. He received his commission as a Lieutenant in 1917 but, rather than wait for an appointment as an officer, he left for Overseas as an N.C.O. and was transferred to the siege artillery in which he served till the end of the War. Returning to Edmonton in 1919, Mr. Mothersill completed his law course in the University. He articulated with the law firm of Woods, Sherry, Collisson and Field, and was called to the Bar in October, 1920. Later he with Mr. H. A. Dyde entered partnership and

formed the law firm of Mothersill and Dyde. In June 1920 he married Isabel Lloyd, a graduate and gold medalist of the University of Toronto. He served as a member of the Senate of the University from 1921-25, as President of the Alumni Association in 1922, and as President of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce in 1925. On account of ill-health, he left Edmonton with his wife and family for St. Petersburg, Florida, in December 1930. He died there in October 1933. There were three children. Mary completed her Arts degree in the University of Toronto and her graduate work in philosophy at Radcliffe and Harvard and is now a member of the Faculty of Vassar College. Joseph is at present a student in engineering in the University of Toronto and Oliver is a student in the Faculty of Arts and Science in the University of British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Chard are at present residing in Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Mothersill was a student when the traditions of the youthful University were rapidly taking permanent form. He was deeply interested in student affairs and his own activities were characterized by effective leadership and sincerity of purpose. Among many contributions which he made to student life two deserve special mention. The first was his effort to make the Students' Court a genuine symbol of student honour and student responsibility with the result that it was generally recognized that during his period as Judge of the Court, that organization reached the highest peak of its effectiveness in the whole scheme of student government. The second was the important part he played in framing the Constitution of the Students' Union. Believing that all students should take an active interest in the government of this country, Mr. Mothersill saw in the activities of the Students' Union a fertile field for cultivating that interest. He advanced and secured acceptance of the idea that all organizations and activities of the student-body should be brought under the unity of a written constitution. A Committee was accordingly appointed by the Committee on Student Affairs to draft such a Constitution. The most active member on that Committee was Mr. Mothersill, who wrote the final draft and edited it with an introduction for printing. The new Constitution was highly commended by the Students' Council, the Committee on Student Affairs, and the Senate of the University. For a number of years, while Mr. Mothersill was practising law in Edmonton, he gave freely of his time in counselling the Students' Council in matters of interpretation and amendments. Many student officers of those difficult years will always remember with gratitude the kindly and generous help they received from him and will deeply appreciate the action of the donors in providing such a substantial scholarship in honour of his memory.

—J. M. MACEACHRAN.





the chipmunk

The campus is at its loveliest in the weeks between convocation and summer school. This spring green lawns were gay with beds of many-colored tulips.

Building goes on apace. Erection of the superstructure on the new library building has begun. The drill hall is being dismantled and moved to a site immediately north of the rink, making way for the erection of the new Students' Union Building.

Approximately three hundred district farmers attended the University's Annual Feeder's Day on the 5th of June at the University Farm. Attendance was somewhat reduced because of this year's unseasonably late spring which had delayed seeding. But those farmers who were able to take time off enjoyed a well-prepared and instructive programme, arranged by Dean R. D. Sinclair and other members of the Faculty of Agriculture. In welcoming them, the President of the University stated that Feeder's Day provided an opportunity for the farmers to acquaint themselves with new techniques developed by research, and it was also a social occasion on which the farmers could become better acquainted with one another and with the Faculty. Among the speakers were Dean Sinclair, Dr. J. W. Howe, Dr. J. E. Bowstead, Dr. L. J. McElroy and Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Provincial Director of Veterinary Services. At 1 p.m. there was a parade of livestock and farmers visited the various buildings at their leisure.

An institute on guidance for nurses was held May 5th to 7th under the joint direction of the School of Nursing, the Faculty of Medicine and the Department of Extension. The aim of the programme was to bring to each nurse the fundamental principles of guidance in order that she might apply them in her everyday work. In the course of the session those at-

tending heard fourteen speakers, among them Dr. J. J. Ower, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Miss Helen Penhale, Director of the School of Nursing, Professor G. M. Dunlop, Director of the University Summer Session, and Mr. W. R. Wagner, Supervisor of Guidance, Edmonton Public Schools.

A number of undergraduates distinguished themselves in the literary field this spring. Vicki Fremlin, a second year honors English student, competing with students from all over the United States and Canada, in an Atlantic Monthly essay contest, won a fifty dollar prize for her "In Saecula Saeculorum". G. Colin Murray and Donald E. Wilson both received the grading of "top paper" in the Atlantic short story contest.

The University of Alberta, in common with the rest of Canada, has been affected by rising costs. In the academic year 1946-47, a student's fees covered on the average about one-third the cost of educating that student. Because costs have gone up since the end of the war, fees must be raised also unless the Government and the people of the Province are to shoulder a disproportionate share of the costs. In the light of this, the Board of Governors recently approved a new scale to take effect in September of this year. The amount of increase in different faculties and schools has been varied to bring the new fees to a level representing a more constant ratio of the cost per student in these faculties. The average overall increase works out at less than 15 per cent.

The Senate of the University at a recent meeting decided unanimously to offer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to the Hon. James A. McKinnon, P.C., and Dr. A. E. Archer. The degrees will be awarded at the fall Con-

vocation in October, when Mr. MacKinnon will give the Convocation address.

Hon. James A. MacKinnon has represented Edmonton West since 1935. He was appointed to the Privy Council and Cabinet in 1939 and shortly after became Minister of Trade and Commerce, carrying this portfolio very successfully till 1947, when he became Minister of Fisheries. As Minister of Trade and Commerce he was statutory Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Research, overseeing the great work of the National Research Council during the war. Mr. MacKinnon has helped the University actively and effectively in many matters involving negotiations with Ottawa authorities.

Dr. A. E. Archer came to Star, Alberta, in 1903, after graduating from the University of Toronto. In 1906 he moved to Lamont, where he still resides, and in 1911 founded the hospital there, which has become a model for all district hospitals. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, and a

life member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. He has held many responsible positions, including the presidency of the Canadian Medical Association in 1942-43, during the period of negotiations with the Dominion Government about health insurance. In 1943 he was awarded the C.B.E., and also the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Manitoba. He is considered an outstanding physician in the province from the standpoint of public service and medical practice.

A number of appointments to the teaching staff for the coming session have been announced.

Dr. M. J. Huston has been promoted to the rank of Professor and appointed Director of the School of Pharmacy. He holds the M.Sc. degree from the University of Alberta and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Washington. Since 1940 he has been a member of the University staff and for the past two years has been Acting Director of the School.

Procession of Beauties—May Convocation



Dr Harold V Rice has been appointed Professor of Physiology. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, holding the degrees of M D and Ph D. For the past ten years he has been a member of the staff of the University of Manitoba and at present is Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department. He is also connected professionally with Winnipeg General Hospital and the Children's Hospital.

Dr L P V Johnson has been appointed Associate Professor of Genetics and Plant Breeding. He has the degrees of M Sc, University of Alberta, Ph D, State College of Washington, with post-doctorate study at McGill University. He has held positions with the Central Experimental Farm and the National Research Council in Ottawa, the University of Florida, and has recently resigned from the position of Associate Professor and Geneticist of the Department of Agronomy, State College of Washington.

Dr James H. Stirrat, a graduate in Medicine of the University of Glasgow, with clinical experience in several hospitals, has been appointed Associate Professor of Bacteriology. During the Second Great War he served in India for two years with the Royal Army Medical Corps. He has had teaching experience at the University and Stobhill Hospital in Glasgow, and at the Central Military Pathological Laboratory, Poona, India. At present he is employed at the Institute of Pathology, Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

During the past session instruction in Arts and Science subjects to the two-year teacher-training course at the Calgary Branch was carried on largely by part-time instructors loaned to the University by the Calgary School Board. Now it has been possible to obtain the services of three full-time Assistant Professors, namely, Mr W F Allan, to teach Chemistry, Mr Victor E. Graham, to teach French and English, Mr. J. G. Millar, to teach Mathematics and Physics.

Mr Allen is a B Sc. graduate of the University of Western Ontario. At the University of Toronto he obtained the M A degree and is now continuing post-graduate study, serving also as a part-time demonstrator in the Department of Chemistry.

Mr. Graham is a graduate of the University of Alberta. For two years he was employed in war work by the National Research Council, and in 1946 was a successful candidate for one of the five Rhodes Scholarships available to

Canadians with overseas war service. On this Scholarship he has been studying at Oxford University for the past two years.

Mr Millar holds the M Sc. degree from Auckland University College, New Zealand, and on graduation was awarded a Shirlcliffe Fellowship for study overseas, on which he is at present studying at St. John's College, Cambridge. During the war he served for three years with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of New Zealand, where, among other duties, he lectured to service personnel.

Mr Luther Goodwin, who in past years has given part-time service to the University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physical Education at the Calgary Branch of the Faculty of Education. He is a graduate of the University of Alberta in Arts and Education, with the Senior Diploma and High School Certificate, and for twelve years has taught in Alberta schools.

Mr Alex. R. Robblee will return to the University as Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry. He received the M Sc. degree from the University of Alberta in 1946, and during that year was a Sessional Instructor. During the past year he has been continuing post-graduate study at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr J A Toogood, who is now completing post-graduate work at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Soils. He is a graduate in Agriculture of the University of Alberta and holds a Senior Diploma and High School Certificate. He has taught in Alberta high schools for three years.

Mr D A. Fraser has been appointed Lecturer in Botany. During the War he served for almost five years as a pilot and instructor in the R.C.A.F. A graduate in Arts of the University of Toronto, for the past three years he has been continuing post-graduate studies at that University, also serving as a demonstrator in the Department of Botany.

Mr. John K. Heath, who is now also studying at the University of Toronto, was appointed Lecturer in English. He is a graduate in Arts of the University of Saskatchewan, and has already obtained the M.A. degree from the University of Toronto. During the War he served in the Canadian Army for over five years, first as a gunner and then as a lieutenant and troop commander in the Sixth Anti-Tank Regiment in North-West Europe, and was awarded the Military Cross with bar.

Mr Charles R. Stelck, who was a part-time Sessional Instructor during the 1945-46 session, will return to the University as Lecturer in Geology. An M.Sc. graduate of the University of Alberta, at present he is completing post-graduate work at Stanford University. For the past three years he has held an Imperial Oil Graduate Research Fellowship and an Eric Knight Jordan Fellowship.

Dr Donald Spearman, at present a psychologist at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, has been appointed Lecturer in Psychology. After graduating from McGill University with the M.A. degree, he was employed for two years as Personnel Supervisor of Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal. He then resumed his studies and was awarded the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Montreal, winning the Medal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Miss Maimie S. Simpson, Associate Professor of Education, who has been Adviser to Women Students for the past two years, will also take over the duties of Warden of Pembina Hall. Mr. E. C. Shortliffe has been appointed Warden of Assiniboia Hall for the coming session, during Professor A. A. Ryan's absence on leave.

Miss Joan Dafoe, an Arts graduate of the

University of Manitoba, will become a Junior Library Assistant on the completion of the library course at McGill University.

The following, all recent graduates of the University of Alberta, will be Sessional Instructors: R. R. Brown, L. R. Melby, and G. P. Semeluk, in Chemistry; J. A. Randle, in Civil Engineering; L. Godby, in Electrical Engineering; A. H. Manifold, in Geology; L. H. Greenberg, in Physics.

A retirement and three resignations were reported. Dr. A. B. Mason has retired from the staff of the Faculty of Dentistry and, in recognition of his twenty-two years of part-time service to the University, was appointed Honorary Professor of Peridontia. Dr. J. W. Howe, Assistant Professor of Animal Science, has resigned to accept the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry and Director of the Division of Agriculture at the Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Mr. E. R. Whitehouse, Lecturer in Drama, has resigned to take a post with the International Short Wave Service of the CBC in Montreal. Mr. J. W. Forster, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, has accepted a position with Canadian-Brazilian Services Ltd. and will work as a hydraulic engineer on water-power development at Sao Paulo.

—Edith Park, Editor.

We have just received word that John Fleming Park—weight eight pounds, eight ounces—made his appearance on June 16. His mother is the Editor of **Chipmunk** and his father a recent graduate of the University of Alberta. Welcome, young man, and please don't take up all of your mother's time.—Ed.

Have you sent the Alumni office your new address?

Alumni Notes

'20

Fred Batson, who resides in Buffalo, New York, paid us a surprise visit recently. His imposing positions are: Vice-President and General Manager of Kittinger Co. Inc. of Buffalo and President of Kittinger Furniture Ltd (Can.) of Port Erie.

'21

Dr. Stuart Jaffary, whose career has been in the field of social work since his graduation, has been elected President of the Canadian Association of Social Workers.

Our Secretary, who has recently returned from a trip to Victoria, reports that **A. Blair Paterson** is the picture of good health and full of questions about the university in general.

'22

C. G. Torrance of Manville was elected President of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association at the annual meeting of the organization in Edmonton.

Another visitor to the meeting was **N. A. Farrow '20** of Calgary, Past President of the organization, who served as President for three years. He and son Bob dropped into the office for a chat while they were in this city.

Eva McKittrick has recently moved from Toronto and is at present with the Correspondence School Branch of the Department of Education.

'24

Trade Minister Howe has announced the appointment of **Dr. T. W. Grindley** as a member of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Robert Baker, who has held a variety of positions since graduation, is now President of Baker Steel Products Inc. of Dryden, N.Y.

'25

Frank L. Grindley has been appointed Location Engineer with the newly formed Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, and has left Edmonton for Calgary.

Dr. John W. Howe and family expect to leave Edmonton in July and will go to Kingsville, Texas, where Dr. Howe has been appointed Director of the Division of Agriculture and Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Texas College of Arts and Industries. He has been Assistant Professor of Animal Science at this university.

'28

In a letter to **Hugh A. MacGregor, Roland S. Young** (who is now in Nkana, N. Rhodesia) offers some pertinent remarks on conditions in N. Rhodesia and makes some suggestions that cannot well be neglected if the British Commonwealth of Nations is to make good its occupation of Central Africa.

'29

Miss Lillian Milne, formerly of the Vermilion Agricultural College, is now teaching household economics in Victoria.

Dr. George S. Field has been appointed Deputy Director General of the Defence Research Board and Scientific Adviser to the Naval Chief of Staff in Ottawa.

Mrs. E. Langille (the former **Marguerite McLellan**) is busy moving from one spot to another. She has travelled from Premier to Stewart and most recently to Pioneer Mine, B.C., where her husband is the resident geologist.

Two of our graduates received fellowship awards in the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation recently. One is **Dr. George F. Stanley**, now Professor of Canadian history at U.B.C., and **George V. Haythorne '30**, who is with the Department of Labor, Ottawa.

'30

Eva R. Younge is at present Assistant Professor (Social Research Methods and Social Statistics) at McGill School of Social Work.

'31

A. G. Stewart took over his duties as Assistant Superintendent of Imperial Oil's refinery the first of this year.

'32

It's difficult to keep up with the career of **Eric Gibbs**. As political correspondent in "Time's" London bureau he has been temporarily assigned to Palestine. We are anxious to hear his latest reports.

Our congratulations go to "**Larry**" **Alexander** of Calgary, who was married on June 19, to Miss Margaret Gordon of Edmonton.

Dr. John W. Bridge, Edmonton surgeon, has been appointed chief coroner for Alberta. He succeeds Dr. E. A. Braithwaite.

'33

Harry J. Mather has resigned from his post with the Alberta Department of Agriculture to

begin his new work as Technical Adviser to the newly formed Agricultural Chemicals Division of the N.W. Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg.

'34

Dr. O. Whitmore, who is married to the former Elsie Graham of Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, is practising dentistry in Victoria.

'35

We have received word that in May of this year **Edward J. H. Greene** received his doctorate from the University of Paris. He will commence lectures at this university this summer as Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

'36

Paul Malone and his family have been Edmonton visitors. Mr. Malone, formerly of Sydney, Australia, is with the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Barbara Adams, who is doing medical social work at the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, boasts that she is the first of nine graduates from Kelowna, B.C.

'37

Our Secretary found **Jean K. McDonald** hard at work at the Dominion Astrophysical Laboratory at Saanich—ten miles out of Victoria.

'38

Three more alumni who have settled in Victoria are **Muriel Knight**, now with the B.C. Power Commission, **Miss C. M. Robertson**, who is a dietitian at the Jubilee Hospital, and **Dr. Ellis East** who has set up a private practice there after having spent four years in New York.

Jack Hole writes from Toronto where he is now Application Engineer in the Canadian General Electric Toronto District office.

In a letter from **Gordon Finlay** of Chippawa, Ontario, we glean this bit of interesting news. **Win Liggett** and his wife have a daughter, Katherine Webster, who was born on May 12th. The Liggetts live at 8304 Hull Drive, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia 18.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Emmett have moved from Drumheller to Camrose, where Dr. Emmett will practise.

'39

J. Tindale Madill, who has been employed at the aluminum plant at Arvida, Que., has been selected by his company to take a year's study course in Switzerland. His wife (the former **Mary McLaughlin**) and son will accompany him.

Malcolm Johnstone, while attending the recent pharmaceutical convention in Edmonton, won the University of Alberta Pharmacy Alumni Golf Competition.

We have learned that **Edna Patrick** is teaching household economics at Central Junior High School in Victoria.

Stanley Goddard advises us that his new address is c/o Advertising Sales Promotion, Imperial Oil Ltd., 9 Temperance St., Toronto.

Dr. J. Donald Allan has been appointed chief geologist for the Manitoba Department of Mines.

William S. McLeod has recently moved from Winnipeg to Montreal where he is Chief Entomologist with Green Cross Insecticides, 2875 Centre Street, and would be very pleased to be contacted by any alumni in that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Long of Camrose are happy to announce the birth of a daughter on June 19th.

Dr. Robert Rees has accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Education at the University of Saskatchewan. He was formerly the superintendent of schools in the Stettler School Division.

Dr. J. C. Johnston has moved from Winnipeg to Hamilton, Ontario, where he is on the staff of the Mountain Sanatorium.

'40

Dr. Anathalie Winnifred Heath was recently married to Mr. Douglas Lee in Toronto. She is presently with the Hospital for Sick Children in that city, but in September will be joining the staff of the Women's College Hospital.

In April, **Percy Powers** left Edmonton for Calgary where he joined the Can-Tex Drilling Co. He has been employed with the city engineer's department.

Friends of **Bruce Keith** will be interested to know that his present post is that of Information Officer, Canadian Consulate-General, New York City.

The **John M. Morgans** have moved from Port Alberni to 1312 Clover Ave., Victoria. **Mrs. Morgan** is the former **Lois Long**.

'41

Warren Henker writes us a most interesting letter from Bogota, Colombia, where he has been working as a field geologist for Tropical Oil for the past six years. He mentions several University of Alberta graduates he has seen in that part of South America: **Jack Fulton**, **Bud Coote**, **Harrison Heisler**, **Phil Bottrum**, **Allan Graves**, **Neil Edwards**, and **Don Wetterberg**.

We should like to hear more about this "hot spot", Bogota, and shall do our best to encourage Warren to write a short article on the present state of affairs there.

Word has been received here that **Henry Hurtig** has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Entomology at commencement exercises at the University of California, Berkeley. He has been on leave of absence from the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood and small son Brian have arrived in Edmonton from Auckland, N.Z., where they have made their home for the last three years. They intend to establish themselves here. Mrs. Wood is the former **Inez Norem**.

Born to **Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Carr** of Jasper on June 22, a son Mrs. Carr is the former **Orah Johnson '45**.

Mrs. R. B. Dewson (nee **Joan E. White**) has apparently "settled down" in Edmonton after a good deal of travelling about. In 1944 she volunteered to work for the British Ministry of Labour. After teaching one year for the Cheshire County College at Stockport, she retired and travelled around England and then visited Sweden. She returned to Edmonton in July of last year and is at present at 8258 118th Ave.

'42

Sydney B. Slen, who is on leave of absence from the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, is working on his Ph.D. at the University of Wyoming.

George Ford was granted the degree of Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at recent convocation exercises at Stanford University, California. **Cecille Shaw '47** was awarded M.A. by the School of Education of the same university.

Hugh Davidson is presently employed as Safety Engineer with the city of Edmonton. "An extremely interesting job," says Hugh.

'43

Eric McCuaig, son of the Edmonton barrister, Stanley H. McCuaig, was recently admitted to the Alberta bar and will join his father's firm.

Dr. Charles Mair, formerly of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, is now in private practice at Victoria. His wife is the former Emma Peacock, graduate of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton.

We were pleased to hear from "**Gerrie**" Cope who says, "I am now living in Montreal, having left Winnipeg in February. I visited in Ottawa, where I chatted with **Dr. Pett '42** and Toronto

where I saw **Marion Finn, Jean Black H.Ec. '46** and **Joan O'Rourke B.A. '47**. Then on to Montreal where I obtained a position with the Bell Telephone Co. in their dining service. Since arriving here have seen **Peg Hurlburt '43, Louise McAuley '42, Bob McBeth** and am at present living with **Doreen Clopperton B.A. '37**."

Wm. O. Mitchell of High River, Alberta, has been awarded the \$500 prize given by Echoes Committee of the I.O.D.E. for his novel "Who Has Seen the Wind".

'44

Representatives of the Class of '44 who are in Victoria now are **Bernice Butteris**, dietitian at the Jubilee Hospital, and **Norman Putnam**, Assistant Field Crops Commissioner, Provincial Government Buildings.

Five graduates who were among district winners of post-graduate scholarships granted by National Research Council for 1948-49 were **Harry Evans '44, Gordon Hodgson '46, Mary L. Knoll '46, Gus Osberg '39, and Donald Scott '44**.

Mrs. J. R. McCrum (nee **Elizabeth Montgomery**) writes from her home in Sexsmith. She tells us that friend husband, **Dr. John R. McCrum '45**, is at present doing some post-graduate work in surgery at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. She also advises us that **Dr. Nathaniel Flater '27** is now practising in Latham, N.Y., and that **Donald Robertson '27** has moved to Sexsmith from Spirit River.

We have recently learned that **Dr. Hyam Bolocan** is doing post-graduate work at Bellevue Hospital in New York.

'45

On April 1 Miss Naila Jwaideh of Baghdad, Iraq, became the bride of **Alfred E. Harper '45**. Both are students at the University of Wisconsin and met at a conference at the Institute of World Affairs in Salisbury, Connecticut, to which they were delegates.

Don Mortimer '45 and Mrs. Mortimer (the former **Mary K. Robertson '47**) are also attending the University of Wisconsin. Mary is proceeding toward a master's degree in English and Don toward a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Don's industrial fellowship has been replaced by a full time research assistantship.

Robert R. Buckley asks us to kindly address all mail via airmail, as normal mail takes a month to reach him at No. 1 Road Maintenance Coy., RCE, NWHS, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Murray C. Greenwood writes from Waterloo, Ontario, where he is employed with Canadian

Transformer Ltd His occupation is the designing of radio power, battery booster and control transformers.

'46

Gwendolyn Caverhill has taken over the duties of dean of women and dietitian at the Olds School of Agriculture.

Hugh Rea, who has returned from Sarnia, Ontario, where he was employed with Polymer, dropped into the office recently and gave us some up-to-date information about his classmates. Hugh will henceforth make his headquarters in Edmonton and will be with Imperial Oil. He tells us that **Everett Graham '46**, **Mackenzie Corkum '46** and **Duncan J. McCracken '46** are still with Canadian Synthetic Rubber Co and that **Don Livingstone '44** is with the Polymer Corporation. He also informs us that **James Baugh '46** expects to move to Calgary and **Bob Price**, now with the Dow Chemical Co. of Sarnia, is going to have his headquarters moved to New York.

Anthony "Tony" Thorn was recently married to Helen Mathews of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Tony is at present working for his doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin.

Also at the University of Wisconsin working towards her Ph D in chemistry is **Patricia Robertson**, who presented a paper on her research findings at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago. This is the first time a Canadian woman has been so honored.

On June 5th wedding bells rang out for **Jean MacDougall** and **Frederick Hislop '47**. Mr and Mrs Hislop will make their home at Eagle Bay, B C, until the fall when they will take up residence in Vancouver.

Bob Christiansen has been awarded a fellowship in chemistry and will attend the University of Wisconsin this fall. **Elizabeth Weir '48** has also been awarded a fellowship and will attend Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.

'47

Thomas D. Baker is one of the five persons awarded Carnegie scholarships to McGill University summer school. He will take special courses in geography at the school. Mr Baker has been teaching at Queen's Ave. School in Edmonton.

Recent appointments to the YWCA staff in Edmonton include **Eileen Nelson** as director of the cafeteria and **Betty Cantelon '45** as assistant in the girls' work department.

We enjoyed very much hearing from **Tom Carscadden**, whose address is: c/o Ozama Sugar Co, P O Box 143, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. He tells us that there is a fair-sized Canadian staff there. "On the engineering staff besides myself are. D W Purdy (Mich U B C '34) and Bill Hetherington (Civil U of S '42). In the agricultural department are **John Hall** (Masters U of A '41) and **Dr. F. H. Peto** (Masters U. of A. '30). At present Dr Peto is at the refinery. **Frank Low** is now at the refinery at Vancouver too, having left here in October."

Alta Mitchell is kept busy writing radio scripts for Alberta school broadcasts.

Joan Campbell, who has spent the last year in Grenoble, France, at L'Ecole Normale d'Institutrices, where she has been teaching English and continuing her studies in French, has been awarded a Cumming Fellowship at Trinity College, University of Toronto. She will return to Canada in August.

'48

Three of our graduates, **Jean M. Anderson '48**, **H. Ronald Manery '47**, and **Dale C. Thomson '48**, will attend the international summer seminar in Germany from July 1 to August 15. Sponsored by the International Student Service, the seminar will be held in Ploen, in the British-controlled zone of Germany.

Eoin Whitney has received word of his appointment as Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. He graduated with first class honors in mathematics. Eoin was recently married to **Marion Roberts '48** of Calgary.

Arthur Metzner has been awarded one of three Imperial Oil Fellowships. He plans to use his fellowship to carry out research in synthetic production of liquid fuels. At the present time Art is working in Ottawa with the National Research Council.

KAY BENDIKSEN, Editor

News From The Branches

Victoria

We are pleased to report a most successful meeting of the graduates in Victoria on the evening of Wednesday, March 31. Miss Muriel Knight was hostess in her lovely home and the occasion was the visit to Victoria of the Alumni Secretary from Edmonton. Progress reports of the various activities of the General Association were happily discussed and all kinds of old friends turned out to greet an astonished guest. In fact it was an evening of surprises and the unexpected meeting with such friends as Mrs. D. E. Cameron, widow of the late D. E. Cameron, former librarian at the U. of A., Miss Dodd looking exactly like her old charming self, Mrs. Dr. Whitmore, the former Elsie Graham and a friend of long standing, Dr. Ellis East, who had some embarrassingly nice things to say about his old teacher, and Miss

Jean McDonald, the daughter of a very old family friend, made the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Ottawa

From Ottawa has come another list of names to be placed on the mailing list and a report of activities in this flourishing branch. Dr. L. A. McLeod writes us as follows: "This past Friday (April 9), we held our second function of the year in the form of a dance. We had a turnout of about 60 persons, and although the affair was not a howling success financially, it most certainly was in every other way. Bob Ellis and Fred Simpson made all arrangements, aided by an able and willing committee and everyone reported having a good time."

Thank you, Dr. McLeod, and here's hoping that everyone in Ottawa has a thoroughly enjoyable vacation.

The day was gloomy but the smiles were bright—May Convocation



4A

We are pleased to report a most successful gathering on June 4 and 5 of about seventy-five agriculture graduates from all over the province. The committees in charge report enthusiastic participation in a most enjoyable programme. On Friday the Alberta Institute of Agrolologists held its annual meeting and on the evening of the same day the 4A branch of the Alumni Association elected a new slate of officers. Mr. Ray Dixon and Walter Coad are the new president and vice-president respectively. Directors are Gordon Bentley of Edmonton, J. T. Stranatka of Grande Prairie, T. P. Devlin of Winnipeg, D. Rose of Ottawa, James McFall of Calgary and Norman Putnam of Victoria. On Saturday, June 5, the guests enjoyed the Feeders' Day at the animal science farm and wound up the two-day sessions with a banquet and dance in Athabasca Hall.

Toronto

To round off this report from the Branches

we have a most encouraging story from Toronto. Here is Mrs. Heath's letter:

"The Annual Western Universities Dance was held at the Royal York Hotel on March 13 and was the most successful ever—nearly two hundred Alberta graduates met at the reunion reception prior to and during the dance. It was indeed encouraging to find "pre-war" enthusiasm for alumni affairs and the executive feels optimistic for future activities, after the "lull" during the reconversion period when everyone seemed too busy to find time for gatherings of this nature.

"At an executive meeting in April it was decided that a tea should be held early in May and thus give our graduates an opportunity to meet informally before the summer holidays. We were fortunate indeed in securing the University College Women's lounge for the tea which was held on Sunday, May 2. About seventy-five graduates called during the afternoon.

Toronto Graduates enjoy a Cup of Tea—from left to right, Jack Tuck, Mac Burka, Marcia Gillespie, Isobel Stauffer, Whit Matthews, Doug Robertson, Ken Madsen, Fred Heath and Mrs. Heath (at urn).



"A short business meeting was held and the treasurer's report for the year was presented. The following were elected to the executive for the season 1948-49: President, Kenneth Madsen; Vice-President, Fred J. Heath; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Francis (464 Winona Drive); Treasurer, Clem King; Members-at-large, Mac Burka, Dr. L. O. Bradley, Marcia Gillespie, Mrs. Jane Boles, Mrs. Chas. Stauffer, and D. M. Robertson; Registrar, Jack Tuck.

"May I add a personal note in the form of family news which will be of interest to the alumni of the university. My husband's sister, Dr. Anathalie W. Heath, B.A. '37, M.D. '40, was married at Hart House Chapel in Toronto on March 20, 1948, to Mr. Douglas Henry Taylor Lee of Vancouver. The groom, who formerly attended U.B.C. and later served with

the R.N. during the war, is now enrolled in Medical School at the U. of Toronto. Dr. Anathalie Lee is at present at the Hospital for Sick Children, but starting September 1, she has accepted an appointment on the staff of the Women's College Hospital here in Toronto.

"May I also remind any graduates who expect to be in Toronto, that they are advised to communicate with the Registrar, Mr. Jack Tuck, either at his office, 302 Bay Street, Telephone E.L. 6295, or at his residence, 74 Glengrove Avenue W., Toronto 12, Telephone Hu3058, and advise him of their location while in Toronto."

Now that is what we call a splendid report. Thank you, Mrs. Heath, hearty congratulations to Toronto, and a special word goes to Ken Madsen who furnished us with the cuts that accompany this report.

More Albertans in Toronto—left to right, Willis Morgan, Gordon Proctor, Iris Amundsen (behind Gordon Proctor), Dorothy Tuck, Marie Madsen, Jack Tuck (in doorway), Ken Madsen, Jessie Heath, Fred Heath, Doug Robertson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. Paul Phelps, Wilf Ryan and Muriel Smith (Manitoba).



HOMECOMING 1948

The students at the University, with Mr. Merle Summers of the Faculty of Agriculture as Director, are planning the Third Annual Homecoming on a larger scale than ever, and invite every alumnus once again to participate in the programme they are preparing.

THE DATES

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, October 15, 16 and 17.

THE PROGRAMME

Though final plans have not yet been made, there will probably be:

GOLF AND TENNIS TOURNAMENTS
FRATERNITY REUNIONS AND DANCES
FOOTBALL PARADE AND GAME
DEBATE
HOMECOMING DINNER
INFORMAL DANCE

WHAT TO DO

1. Mark your calendar NOW.
2. Write to the Alumni Office or to the Students' Union Office and ask to have your name placed on the 1948 Homecoming mailing list.
3. Tell your fellow-alumni about the Homecoming festivities and urge them to come.
4. Watch for further information in the mail and in the press.
5. COME YOURSELF and bring your family.

WHY?

1. You will have fun.
2. You will be showing appreciation to the students for their efforts.
3. You will be assisting the Students' Union Building Fund. (See article in this issue by Bill Pybus.)

SPECIAL WORD TO GRADUATES OF CLASS '23

This is your 25th anniversary. A special celebration is being planned for you at the Homecoming this year.

You should have already received through the mail notice of this intention. Letters were sent out on May 20. The class executive is very anxious to have your replies, so that it can proceed with arrangements. If you have received your letter PLEASE REPLY, and if by chance you have not LET US KNOW.

W A. (BERT) LANG,
Secretary, Class '23,
10945 85th Avenue,
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